LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,044 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 11, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
L BENGAL.....	4500	800	W. B. Andrews...	12th July.
M ROHILLA.....	3 00	700	R. E. Briscoe	19th "
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	123	700	E. G. Stead.. ...	26th "
—SIAM.....	3 91	500	W. D. Worcester ...	2nd Aug
*L PARRAMATTA	459	930	R. G. Murray	9th "
M CATHAY.....	2283	800	E. Ashdown.....	16th "
*L CARTHAGE...	5013	1000	G. R. Rector	23rd "
—ASSAM	3938	500	W. A. Wheler	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The P. and O. Company now issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PESHAWUR..	3000	600	L. H. Moule	22nd July
BRINDISI	3542	550	A. W. Adamson...	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 29 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE....	5,030 800	10th July.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Aug.	29 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000 800	29th Aug.	19th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,030.....	11th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 9, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1887.
ORION.....G. Mattiazzi		..3500 550	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....Rs.	500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..... Rs.	800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Tricste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ELEKTRA .....P. Mersa	.....	4200 600	14th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

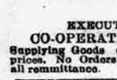
J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 14, 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P and O. and all othe. steamer without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.



THE s.s. "METHLEY HALL" will sail for LIVERPOOL direct, on or about the 23rd July. She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
For further particulars please apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a all remmittance.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes nd fares from Bombay to places in India and short descriptive notices of all places of in- hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured showing every Railway station on the ffice eight annas. Postage Free first of every month at the ice.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, July 15th, 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 11th July, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th July, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HEWZADA," 1,978 tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 9, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVALID'S SHERRY.

THIS is our old Dry Sherry. It is a well matured wine, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. It is specially recommended for dyspeptics or those having a gouty diathesis.

Price Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price Rs. 34 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored." Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 10-12 ; pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
NOTICE.

FROM and after this date and during my temporary absence from Bombay, Messrs. A. BISCALDI and DARASHAW SORABJEE will jointly act for me and SIGN PER PROCURATION.

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bombay, 9th July 1887.

CALCUTTA RACES, 1887-88.

FIRST ENTRANCES for ARAB C.B. and PONY RACES CLOSE 15th July. See Prospectus, for Copies of which apply to

HON. SECRETARY, C. T. Races,
5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA,	BOMBAY,
East Street	43, Esplanade Road.

MARINE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 22nd June 1887.

NOTIFICATION.—No. 46.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE following Notice by the Government of Ceylon is republished for general information :—

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct that the following Notices to Mariners be published for general information :—

By His Excellency's command,
Sd. W. H. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, June 2, '87.

CEYLON, EAST COAST.

Take warning that a Bonfire will be lighted on the summit of the hill called Pamputtimalai, the position and bearings whereof are indicated below, on the night of June 28, 1887 :—

POSITION.

From Friar's Hood ..... S 21 E, 7 miles (nautical).
From Batticaloa Signal Flagstaff ..... S 22 W, 27 do.
From Komari..... N 41 W, 25 do.

BEARINGS.
7° 19' 19" N. ; 81° 32' 59" E."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

B. H. POTTINGER,
Brigadier-General,
Secretary to Government.

(In preparation)
AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,
LIFE AND CAREER
OF
DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU,
WITH
An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY,
BY
J. N. GHOSE.

The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant*.

To be had of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., CALCUTTA.
London Agents :—TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill,

BASS'S BEER & GUINNESS'S STOUT,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS.

*** TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling of Bass's Beer and Guinness's Stout. In the Home market Messrs. Foster and Sons bottling is considered much the best, commands the highest price, and has by far the largest sale.

	Bottles.	Half Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, by Foster & Son .....Rs.	6 6	4 6 per doz. cash.
Do. do. L. G. A. ..... "	6 4	4 4 " "
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster & Sons "	6 6	4 6 " "

CHOICE MANILLA CIGARS.

Nuevo Habano, Cavite brand, per 100, Rs. 5 ; per 1,000 .....Rs. 45 0
Reinas, a splendid Cigar, per 50..... " 5 0

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKEIS of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE MORNING BATH.
KEMP & CO.'S
MAGNUM BONUM HONEY SOAP

is one of the greatest luxuries obtainable in the East, both for the above and for general Toilet purposes, is free from all Impurities, REFRESHING, INVIGORATING, DELIGHTFUL TO USE, and never fails to impart a healthy tone to the system ; the purest, best, and cheapest article yet imported into India.

Three Large Tablets Rs. 1-0 | Per Packet of dozen. Rs. 3-8

KEMP & CO.'S
RAIN GAUGES,
Suitable for heavy Falls, with accurately graduated Measures.
Each Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & CO.'S
EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE

Forms a sparkling draught equal to any Natural or Artificial Water, which renders it invaluable to Residents and Travellers in Warm Climates. Its occasional use is calculated to maintain health, and it may be taken every morning if circumstances require it, conquering the most obstinate cases of Constipation, and for Children it is an invaluable Saline Medicine.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-4 ; per dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LAWN-TENNIS COATS, CLUB COLORS Rs. 26.
"EXTRA SOAP SHRUNK" CRICKETING
Fine White Serge Coat and Trousers, Rs. 36.
Fine Melton Finished or Twilled Faced Flannels, Rs. 36. SUITS.
Shirts with Pocket, and Collar attached, Rs. 9. Ribbons, and Waist Squares.

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, &c., } BOMBAY.

TEA SERVICES IN CHOICE PATTERNS OF ELECTRO-PLATE
Tete-a-Tete, and full size Teapots.
ESTABLISHMENTS.
POONA—Camp and City. PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.
Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
COL. HAWES' TEA AGENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MORTON, MAJU & Co., of Church Gate Street, Bombay, are APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for COLONEL HAWES' TEAS, and the SPRING CROP NEW SEASON TEAS can only be obtained from them.

(Sd.) KING, KING & CO.,
Agents for Col. A. D. HAWES, Comt., 4th Punjab Infantry.

MORTON MAJU & CO. consider it needless to say anything beyond recommending these celebrated and unrivalled Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real luxury to every Tea-drinker.

IMMENSE
REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PRICES.—Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine, Re. 1-10 per lb. ; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Combination, Re. 1-6 ; Pekoe Souchong, Re. 1-4 ; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, Re. 1-2 ; Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 ; Congou, As. 14 ; Superfine Bohea, As. 12 ; Broken Tea and Dust, As. 9.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POMMERY AND GRENO.

WE keep in stock supplies of this best Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts .....Rs. 72
Per case of 2 doz. pints .....Rs. 75
LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MONSOON RATES.

From Rs. 90 to 150 per month.

ENGLISH HOTEL, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

Adjoining the Victoria Terminus and Gaiety Theatre.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Sundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Korlow" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Works and Offices—Mazagon.

COUPER AND TOSH,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.
Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.

IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
GIRDERS. COLUMNS.
ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT-SLIP ENGINE WORKS,
MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—

(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very tight rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1 ..... Rs. 29 nett per 1,000.
Do. „ „ 2 ..... „ 27 „ „ „
Do. „ „ 3 ..... „ 26 „ „ „

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. Mc DOWELL & Co., Madras, or of any Merchants.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, 1887, at 2 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited accounts for the year ended 31st May 1887.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To dispose of such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By order,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 9th July 1887.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th July to 2nd August 1887, both days inclusive.

FRERE-FLETCHER SCHOOL,

BOMBAY.

THIS SCHOOL occupies an excellent site on the Esplanade, with large spacious rooms and dormitories open to the sea-breeze on all sides, under the care of a qualified European Lady Superintendent.

The scale of Tuition fees is as follows :—

	Per Mensem.
Standards I. and II.	Rs. 3
Do. III. IV.	„ 4
Do. V.	„ 5
Do. VI.	„ 6
Do. VII.	„ 7
Do. VIII.	„ 8
Matriculation Class	Rs. 10

The education offered comprises all the subjects required by the Government standards, including those of the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, for which candidates are carefully prepared.

A limited number of Boarders are received.

The rate of Boarding fees will be arranged in each case by the Lady Superintendent.

For terms and prospectus, apply to Miss CHAPMAN, Lady Principal.

FRESH STOCK!

OF

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

MANUFACTURED of Choicest and carefully selected Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, to the high class quality of which we would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. Neuberg is confident that they will meet that approval from Connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	„ 19 0	„ 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 1	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
PASHAS No. 1	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. „ 2	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
NONPAREIL	„ 15 0	„ 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
HAVANNAHS, No. 1	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 2 12
Do. No. 2	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
Do. No. 3	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
REGALIAS	„ 25 0	„ 2 12

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Fort Custom House, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of Cases and Casks of Wines and Spirits, Deck Chairs, Bars and Bundles Iron, Glassware, Hardware, Cases Machinery, Europe Toys, Bales Raw Cotton, Hats, Crayon Pencils and Penknives, Buddist Images and Relics, Sample Patterns, Crockery, Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, Pocket Books, Slate Pencils, Wet Dates, Rice Grain and Rice, Clothing, Cases Fire Crackers, Provisions, and Miscellaneous Goods.

The sale will commence at 1 p.m. A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid when lots are knocked down, and the Goods to be cleared within one week from the day of sale; failing which the deposit will be forfeited. Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

W. W. DREW,
For Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 6th July, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. JEHANGHIRJEE EDULJEE TREASURYWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property :—

Any and all person and persons having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, at our office, No. 27, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered as waived. ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 11 Khetwady Lane, outside the Fort, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 653 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. , New No. 9381, old Survey No. , New Survey No. 5953, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under ward No. 1878, 1879, Street No. 139-141, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Eduljee Dorabjee Saklatwalla, on or towards the South by the Khetwady Main Road, on or towards the East by 11th Khetwady Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Nasserwanjee Heerjee Karani, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the said Jehangirjee Eduljee Treasurywalla.—Dated this 9th day of July, 1887.

PESTONJEE & RUSTIM,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 9 of 1886.

VISHWANATH DAMODHER, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in House No. 85, in Kapurwady, near Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

RAGHUNATH DAMODHER, residing in House No.— at Chowpatty, DINNANATH DAMODHER, residing in a Chawl, in the said Kapoorwady, BHASKER RAGHOONATH, son of the said RUGHOONATH DAMODHUR, residing in House No.—, at Parel, KESHOW DINNANATH and GAJANAN DINNANATH, sons of the said DINNANATH DAMODHER, both minors under the age of 18 years, by their guardian ad litem DINANATH DAMODHER, residing in the said Kapurwady, with their father DINANATH DAMODHER, NARBADABAI, widow of DAMODHER BALAJI, deceased, residing in House No.—, in the said Kapurwady, all of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants ..... Defendants.

And

In the Matter of the Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870 and in the Matter of RAGHOONATH DAMODHER, WISHWANATH DAMODHER and BHASKER RAGHOONATH.

PURSUANT to the order of reference of the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, made in the above suit, and bearing date the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Damodher Balajee, deceased, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the Testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died in Bombay, in or about the month of August, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and sixty five, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House, within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 11th day of July, 1887.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

AN Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO

Rs. 1,000

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED

ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,

TO THOSE HOLDERS OF

WATERBURY WATCHES

PURCHASED BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887.

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in

"WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld., BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	... ...	Rs. 500
2nd „	... ...	„ 200
3rd „	... ...	„ 100
20 Prizes	... ...	„ 10 each.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery,
Uniform in Quality.
Simple in Construction,
Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VERSUS* SWITZERLAND,

Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market for 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee, nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY"

JUBILEE PUZZLE

will shortly be distributed all over India.

LOOK OUT FOR IT.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India :

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WANTED, THREE EXPERIENCED OVERSEERS, salary Rs. 60, plus Rs. 15 Horse allowance, with prospect of promotion; and EIGHT MAISTRIES, salary Rs. 30, Rs. 25 and Rs. 20, for Local Fund Works, in the Surat District.

For Overseer's place none but persons having the degree of L. C. E., need apply. Copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Collector of Surat, before 31st July, 1887.

W. B. MULOCK,
Collector and President District Local Board Supt.

NOTICE.

AN EXHIBITION of AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY will be held at Shikarpur, on FRIDAY, the 5th of January, 1888, and following days, during the Upper Sind Horse Show. All Machines will be exhibited at work, to ensure which the necessary materials have been stored. Sufficient inducement offering Steam Shafting will be erected.

For particulars, apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Shikarpur.

ALFRED MAYHEW, Lt.-Colonel,
Collector and President,
District Local Board, Shikarpur.

Sukkur, 1st July, 1887.

NOTICE.

THE UPPER SIND HORSE SHOW of 1888, annually held at Shikarpur on the SECOND MONDAY in January, will be held on MONDAY, 9th January, 1888, and following days. The prizes, numbering 254, amount to Rs. 5,000.

For particulars apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Shikarpur.

ALFRED MAYHEW, Lt-Colonel,
Collector and President,
District Local Board, Shikarpur.

Sukkur, 1st July, 1887.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 11 a.m., at the Registered office of the Company, to pass the following special resolutions :—

1st. That the Capital of the Company be increased from Two hundred and fifty thousand Rupees to Three hundred and fifty thousand Rupees by the creation of 400 (four hundred) new shares of Rupees 250 each, and that the said new shares be offered at par to the members of the Company in the proportion of two new shares to every five existing shares held by them respectively, and that such offer shall be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled, and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted, will be deemed to be declined, and that after the expiration of such time or on the receipt of an intimation from the member to whom such notice is given that he declines to accept the shares offered, the Directors be at liberty to dispose of the same in such manner as they think most beneficial to the Company.

2nd. That the holders of the said new shares be entitled to participate, in proportion to the amount paid upon the same, in any dividend which may be declared at the next Annual General Meeting of the Company.

3rd. That in order to enable the Directors to carry out the above stated plan effectually, the next Ordinary General Meeting of the Company be held in September next, instead of in August next, as specified by Article 33 of the Articles of Association of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJEE JEWRAJ & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th July 1887.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 218 of 1883.

Appeal No. 529.

WASSUDEO RAMCHANDERJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in Girgaum Road, outside the Fort ..... Appellant and Defendant.

vs.

THUCKER CHUTTOORBHOOJ MOORARJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, residing in Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, and SADANUNDWISHWANATH, also of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in Khutribally, outside the Fort and ..... Respondents and Plaintiffs.

GUNPUT CASSINATHJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, and GUNGABAI, widow of BALKRISHNA GOVINDRAO, and a minor by her guardian *ad litem* SHIWSHUNKER CASSINATHJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in Dookbar Gully, outside the Fort ..... Respondents and Defendants.

and

Appeal No. 530.

SUNDRABAI, widow of PUDMANATH WASSOODEWJEE, and LUXMIBAI, widow of KRISHNARAO PUDMANATHJEE ..... Appellants and Defendants.

vs.

CHUTOORBHOOJ MOORARJEE, SUDANAND WISHWANATH ..... Respondents and Plaintiffs.

GUNPUT KASSINATH and WASSOODEO RAMCHANDRA ..... Respondents and Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 6th day of December 1886, it was ordered amongst other things that the following property should be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay, as special Commissioner, namely :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 254 and new No. 1811 and new survey No. 1689, including the messuages standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 43 and 44, and now under ward No. — and street Nos. 109 and 111 (respectively known as the family dwelling house and the—" Gunputi House") and the site of a former building similarly assessed under No. 46, and which premises are bounded on the West by the Kalbadevi Road, on the North by the property of Hurrichand Krishna Joshi, on the East by the Court of Anandoa Gosavi, and on the south by the property of Bhimjee Rowjee, excepting the stable used as a photographic studio, the Brahmin-house, the stable and the Chawl marked respectively A, B, C and D, on the Plan annexed to the said decree, and the sites on which the said properties are respectively erected.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement three thousand three hundred and ninety-one square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 33 and New No. 1450 and New Survey No. 1-2088, situate lying and being outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the property of the said Wassoodeo Ramchanderjee, on the West by the Naigaum Tank, on the North by the property of Maharaj, and on the South by the propety of Minguel Douring Barreto.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property, that they should on or before the 28th day of July 1887, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 7th day of July, 1887.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horsekeeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders for the RETAIL SALE OF OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay, for three years, from the 1st August, 1887, to 31st July, 1890, will be received up to 12 NOON (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 14th July next, at the Office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

W. W. DREW,
For Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 24th June, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that separate Tenders for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDUL and MADAT, respectively, and the Town and Island of Bombay, for three years, from the 1st August, 1887, to 31st July, 1890, will be received up to 12 NOON (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 14th July next, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their respective Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the terms of the licenses and the amount of fees which they offer for the licenses.

3. Each Tender for Chandul must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 and that for Madat by a deposit of Rs. 100. The deposits will be returned, if the Tenders be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of the Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

W. W. DREW
For Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 25th June, 1887.

THE JUBILEE STEAM AGRICULTURAL AND TRAMWAY Co., LIMITED, KAIRA DISTRICT.

CAPITAL—THREE LACS

(with power to increase)

For 3,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Call Payments

Rs. 25 for Shares on application.
Rs. 25 for Shares on allotment.

THE remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per Share at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.
ALLAN F. TURNER.
W. C. TAYLOR.
THOMAS SUGDEN, Ex. O.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.

AGENTS.
Messrs. THOMAS SUGDEN & Co.

THE Company has been duly registered, and applications for Shares can be made to the Company's Bankers, and Prospectuses and copies of the Memorandum of Association can be obtained at the Office of the Company, at 45, New Foras Road, Byculla.

MRS. LAKE,

DRESSES.

SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES.
Rs. 25, 30, 35 and upwards.
INDIAN AND LACE MUSLINS.
Rs. 40, 50, 60 and upwards.
FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.
Rs. 25, 28, 30 and upwards.

DRESSES.

CASHMIRE AND NUN'S VEILING
Rs. 40, 45, 50 and upwards.
SILKS AND SATIN DRESSES.
Rs. 70, 80, 100 and upwards.
TULLE BALL DRESSES.
Rs. 55, 65, 80 and upwards.

LADIES' PARIS HATS AND BONNETS, Rs. 15, 18, 20 AND UPWARDS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, Rs. 10, 12, 15 AND UPWARDS.
SAILOR HATS, Rs. 4, Rs. 6.
INFANTS' HOODS, Rs. 8, 10.
BLACK CREME AND WHITE PIECE LACE AND LACE FLOUNCING,
JET AND PEARL EMBROIDERED TABLIERS AND LACE,
OSTRICH FEATHERS, TIPS AND AIGRETTES,
FRENCH FLOWERS.

MRS. LAKE. MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.

Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T. Squares
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves
French Curves.
Drawing Boards.

Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawin Papers
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper
Sectional Paper
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.
***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

SHIRTS!

SHIRTS!!

SHIRTS!!!

THORPE & CO., in soliciting ORDERS, beg to inform their CONSTITUENTS that the SHIRT Department is superintended by a First-class London Cutter. GENTLEMEN may rely on a Well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of INDIAN Washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.

The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all Fast Colours, and durable materials.
Shirts, Collars attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.

A capital Shirt for wearing under Uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen for Rs. 27.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.
Ex-fine Long-cloth, do. do. ½ dozen Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk and especially adapted for wear in India.

Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8 ; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS.

Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirts, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS.

Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 10-8 and 12-8.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

mproved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. THUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King, Whitehall, S.W.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH, 186, Strand.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

	Rs. a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe ..... per lb.	1 8
Mixed Teas ..... „	0 12
Pekoe Souchong ..... „	0 12
Gunpowder ..... „	0 12
Souchong ..... „	

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 6 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES

IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes
Cotton Weigher's Beam
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India :

PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.

Sub-Agents : M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED per s.s. "Kangra," a New English-built LANDAU, with patent head, suitable for one or pair of horses, by L. Falker of Salisbury.

Some Second-hand single and double BROUGHAMS for sale or hire, during the monsoon.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One English-built VICTORIA, nearly new, fitted with a brake and a pair of grey Arab Ponies with harness.

The property of a gentleman, left for England—

One English-built second-hand VICTORIA, with a brake and removable coachbox.

One English-built second-hand PONY-CART and

One Second-hand office SHIGRAM.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments, The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventorios Coliadories, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, a Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.

(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE

(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of UNIVERSAL CURIOSITIES. TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

***ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS ..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS ..... „ 3-12 „
In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 500,000,000
RESERVE FUND 400,000,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOV...

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, December 13, 1886.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 9th :—Trieste (s), and Medusa (s), from Trieste; Shahjehan (s), Calcutta and Pachumba (s), Karachi. Yesterday :—Culna (s), from Moulmein and Simla (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 9th :—Pekin (s), for China and Australia; and Athabasca (s), Genoa and Torre-del Anunziata. Yesterday :—Peshwa (s), for Coast and Calcutta; and Singapore (s), Genoa, &c.

THE THEFT AT WITHULWADY.—Luxmon Vusta, Ludha Lilladhar, and Vella Dowraj were on Saturday arrested by the police, being suspected to have been connected with the theft of thirteen gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,347, from the shop of Virchund Lukmichund, a goldsmith at Withulwady, on the night of the 5th instant.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at Upper Mahim, touching the death of Janki, aged 30 years, the wife of a liquor shopkeeper, named Ramjee Pandoo. Deceased on Friday forenoon, while washing clothes at the Gopeo Tank, Mahim, which is near their house, accidentally fell in and was drowned. Her body was recovered by means of drags by the police, who were informed of the matter. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Hormusjee Shapoorjee Powry living at Nanabhoy Bhimjee Cross Lane, Fort, reported to the police on Friday, the theft of two smal bags, containing about Rs. 300 in cash, from a box, the lock of which is supposed to have been opened with a false key. Property valued at about Rs. 500, which was in the box, was left untouched. The thief is appears attempted to set fire to the box and to another box, which was not opened by him, after he had committed the theft. The room where the theft was committed is on the first floor of complainant's house, and the door of which was generally left open during the night for ventilation.—Soni, a Hindoo woman, residing at Girgaum, also reported to the police on Friday the theft of sundry gold ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 158, from a cupboard in her premises.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of June 1887 :—

		Rs. 100 Prizes.	Ans.	Nos.
Brown Line,	Down			471513
Blue Line,	Up			307343
		Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Lavender Line,	Down		2	014200
Special Line,	Down		1½	119955
Bro wn Line,	Down		1½	133033
Yellow Line,	Up		1½	133553
Do.	Down		½	157461
Brown Line	Up		1	345107
Red Line	Up		1	362101
Blue Line,	Up		1	405549
Lavender Line,	Down		1	529871
Do.	Down		1	533781
Yellow Line,	Down		1	861554
Special Line,	Down		½	175371
Do.	Up		½	181430
Do.	Up		½	187033
Do.	Up		½	197051

FATAL ACCIDENT BY ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Peerkhat Landoon, aged about 35 years, a stevedore's labourer employed on board the ship Methley Hall, which was lying in the Pirnee's Dock in April last. The deceased, on the 28th April, while working on board that vessel, was knocked down by a sling of twelve bags of wheat, which, it is alleged, was let down the hold of that vessel without warning from the foreman of the stevedore's labourers, named George Chrysostimo, who was in charge of the hatchway at the time, and was seriously injured. He was removed to the hospital at once, and continued to do well, when pleurisy and bronchitis followed on the 15th June last, which was subsequently followed by diarrhœa, and he died exhausted at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. The following verdict was recorded by the jury unanimously :—"That the death of Peerkhat Landoon was caused by diarrhœa and bronchitis, following fracture of the ribs, the result of his being knocked down by a sling of bags of wheat which was lowered upon him in the hold of a ship, while George Chrysostimo was in charge of the hatchway on deck, without the said George Chrysostimo passing the word that the sling was being lowered, which, in it was his duty to do. Neglecting which, he committed a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide."

NAWAB OF JANJIRA.—The Nawab of Janjira arrived in Poona yesterday morning, and a salute of 9 guns was fired by No. 1 Mountain Battery in honour of his arrival.—*Poona Observer.*

BARODA POLICE.—We hear that Mr. Solomon Kyte, Chief Police Inspector, has been appointed Superintendent of Police at Baroda, and will leave this shortly to join his new appointment.—*Ibid.*

RAIN AT POONA.—Heavy rain has fallen at Poona and in the surrounding villages for the last three days. The water in the bund has risen considerably, and affords an exceedingly pretty sight. The Holkar Bridge is under two feet of water. The weather is pleasant to the highest degree.—*Ibid.*

POONA FLOWER SHOW.—The following resolutions were carried unanimously at the annual meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society :—1. "That Sir Maxwell Melvill be invited to accept the office of President of the Society. 2. That the following gentlemen form the Executive Committee for the current year, viz. :—Mr. Arthur Crawford, C.S., Major T. H. Lloyd, Mr. Nowroji Padumji, Rao Saheb Coopooswamy Mudlear, Prof. S. Cook.—Hon. Sec. 3. That a Horticultural Show be held in the Empress Gardens on a suitable day in September (to be hereafter notified by the Executive Committee), and that some special prizes be awarded for exhibits by soldiers and stationmasters.—*Deccan Herald.*

MUNICIPAL IRREGULARITY AT POONA.—The case against Gangaram bin Ramjee Kale, of Rastia's Peth, who was charged before Mr. Karve with having disobeyed the orders of the Municipality prohibiting him from building a verandah to his house in Rastia's Peth, was decided last Thursday. The Magistrate found that the case was vexatious and unnecessary, and discharged the accused accordingly, ordering the Municipality to pay him Rs. 30 by way of compensation for the annoyance, trouble, and inconvenience occasioned him by the complaint. Mr. Narsoo Ramchandra, the former Municipal Secretary, was examined in the case, and he stated that he had given permission to the accused to build the verandah which was the subject of the complaint, on the authority of a resolution of the former managing committee, granting permission to the accused to build the verandah. The said resolution of the managing committee was also produced in the case.—*Ibid.*

MAJOR LYONS' FUND.

WE have received the sum of Rs. 10 from Mrs. Sydney Wyatt, on behalf of the fund for the benefit of the family of the late Major Lyons.

MR. C. T. METCALFE, Commissioner of Orissa, and Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, is going on leave for three months from the 13th of August next, and Mr. C. F. Worsley, Officiating Commissioner of Dakka, is appointed to act for him.

IN connection with a new Bill relating to the proposed Manchester Ship Canal, much amusement was enjoyed in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon, June 14, about the expense of the First Lord of the Treasury. After a stormy sitting during very late hours at the end of the previous week, Mr. Smith had carried his motion fixing this evening, at 10 o'clock, as the time at which the Coercion Bill must at any hazard be passed through Committee. But when Sir H. James, in the hope of making his seat for Bury more secure, proposed that the Committee on the Manchester Bill should make its report within a limited and specified period, Mr. Smith threw over his Unionist friend, and indignantly resisted any such application of the closure. The Irish members were delighted to see the position in which their oppressor had placed himself, and their joy knew no bounds when they found that the bulk of the Ministerial party altogether disapproved of the attitude taken up by their leader. The Lancashire Tories—except those connected with Liverpool—were naturally filled with alarm and wrath by the action of Mr. Smith in regard to the pet project of their constituents. Mr. J. M. Maclean, amidst loud applause from the Parnellites, denounced the right hon'ble gentleman in a perfervid harangue, and in the ensuing division "Salisbury's son, as well as Mr. A. Balfour and Sir James Fergusson, took care to vote against Mr. Smith, who was defeated by an overwhelming majority of his usually devoted followers.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR'S DEPARTURE FROM ENGLAND.

COMMENTING on the special telegram in the *Bombay Gazette* announcing the sudden departure of Holkar from England, the *Mahratta* says :—"The simple fact that the Holkar has left England in high dudgeon is sufficiently alarming. The Indian Princes were, we have no doubt, prepared to think less of their dignity when they went to England. They could not naturally expect to receive as much deference as is paid them here. They have come to recognise the truth that the old times are gone and with them old notions of dignity too. So here they have ceased to expect, particularly from Englishmen, any of those exaggerated marks of respect which were in former days enforced from them. In going to England they must have still further curtailed their notions of their own importance. And yet they are said to be dissatisfied with their treatment. Well; we cannot understand it. When we bear in mind the words of the London *Times* we cannot but feel that Englishmen were prepared to treat these Indian Princes with great respect however such conduct may be distasteful to themselves. But the good resolution seems never to have been communicated to the officials or, if communicated, seems to have been forgotten by them in the confusion caused by the heavy duties they had to perform. Be that as it may, the incident is one to be regretted, and if the facts turn out as they are stated in the telegram quoted above, then we must endorse the opinion ascribed therein to the Indian Princes, "the English do not know the way to win our hearts." But the matter admits of official explanation and until we hear the other side we cannot apportion the blame."

WE do not know how much of truth there is in the announcement that the Maharaja Holkar has abruptly left England in high dudgeon, being displeased at the treatment he received in that country, and that all the Native Princes who are sojourning there share that displeasure. At the same time the *Bombay Gazette* seems to rely on the news completely, and this circumstance in a measure makes us think that the abrupt departure has some sort of connection with the treatment the Maharaja must have received in England. We are not prepared to say that his Highness would be ready to take offence without any real cause, but at the same time we cannot even think of the idea that the English public and the responsible authorities would intentionally do anything calculated to offend the susceptibilities of an Eastern Prince. Probably the whole is due to some misunderstanding, and we have every reason to hope that it will be explained away. To-day there is much explosive matter in the very difference of the ideas of the East and the West about Court etiquette, and there is likewise danger in the different estimate which might be taken in England of the position of Native Princes than that arrogated to them by themselves. Very probably a Native Prince feels that he is an independent monarch, although he is not nearly such, while people in England may be disinclined to consider him to be not greater than a very wealthy and powerful noble. We do not for a moment entertain the idea that any offence was meant. But at all events we cannot but say that the treatment which they received must have really been such—although quite unintentional—to give offence to the ideas of our Princes. Any way it is certainly a very disagreeable piece of news and the sooner it is properly explained the better.—*Native Opinion.*

IT will be a matter of considerable regret if the telegram, published by the *Bombay Gazette* about Holkar is confirmed. In the absence of further particulars we are of course unable to know where the fault lies. We quite agree with the *Gazette* that the Mahratta prince has very high notions of his princely rank. He is difficult to please, and it is quite likely that the simple people of Europe may have worked a change for the worse in his already overflowing pride. If the Maharaja expected to see himself in a higher place than that occupied by the kings and princes of Europe, in the Queen's Imperial Durbar, he must have considerably overrated his position. The native princes are greatly inferior to their European colleagues in education, morality, etiquette, wealth and power. That the native Chiefs should learn to understand this is one of the many advantages that they are expected to derive from their visit to Europe. Let the Holkar know that even the late Prince Consort was nowhere before the mighty monarchs of Europe.—*Rast Goftar.*

WE have said this before that the native princes have not been properly received in England. In the first instance, they were made to walk at the head of the procession like so many bondsmen. Holkar again was attended by Sir Lepel Griffin, a staunch Conservationist and one who desires to see Native Chiefs bow before the Paramount Power. He would never permit or advise Holkar to behave in this manner unless there was sufficient and grave reasons.—*Gujerati.*

THE BURMA TRADING COMPANY.

IN reference to the above company, we hear further that the commission of 20 per cent. to be paid to Government will be on the proceeds of the sale of timber in Rangoon, after deducting all expenses of cutting and removing timber from the forests to Rangoon, and not on the gross receipts. The company will get all expenses incurred, besides 80 per cent. The cost of cutting and removing amounts to Rs. 24 per ton.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE BLIND POET OF GUJERAT.

THE ceremony of unveiling the portrait of Kavi Dulputram Dayabhoy, the blind poet of Gujerat, will be performed on Tuesday, at the Ahmedabad Hemabhoy Institute by Mr. Reid, the Collector.—*Id.*

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BHOWNAGAR.

THE step taken by the Maharaja of Bhownagar in promising to introduce the experiment of local self-government in his enlightened territory is so unique and so wise that he fully deserves the encomiums passed on him by the *Gazette*. The state of Municipal affairs in Bhownagar is remarkable. We can say from personal experience that the cleanliness of the city is superior to that of Surat or Ahmedabad. We are gratified to be able to note that a Parsee, Mr. C. C. Murzban, is at the head of Municipal affairs in Bhownagar.—*Rast Goftar.*

PLEADERS IN THE HIGH COURT.

Native Opinion urges that the rule debarring pleaders from appearing on the Original Side of the High Court in Bombay and Calcutta should be rescinded. It asks if the pleaders are inferior to advocates and solicitors as regards the tests they have gone through, and proceeds :—Let us take the case of advocates for instance. The majority of these are barristers from England, (nay, some of them from Scotland and Ireland even). According to the curricula of their examinations they are utterly ignorant of the system of Indian law, particularly of Hindu and Mahomedan laws, besides the want of knowledge of the vernaculars. But pleaders on the other hand, are in addition to Indian Laws required to pass their examinations in the various branches of English law, and in Roman law also. From this it will be seen that at the outset they stand as a class better equipped for the requirements of their profession than the barristers. But this too is very compulsorily lost sight of. Then again, a pleader of ten years' standing (sec. 24 and 25 Victoria c. 104 s. 2) becomes eligible for a seat on the bench, but he cannot as such ever become eligible to practise on the Original Side. There being nothing in law to the contrary, a pleader-Judge can (which is, however, never allowed) preside in the same Court on the Original Side, the exclusive field of advocates, where he was denied the privilege of practising before elevation to the bench. This we submit is a most monstrous anomaly; then we will approach the question in another light. The jurisdiction of Bombay Courts of Small Causes, which are regarded as part and parcel of the Original Side extends to Rs. 2,500. Now a pleader can appear and does always appear in suits up to that limit in those Courts, however complicated the suits may be, but he cannot do so if the suit be for the recovery of Rs. 2,501, although it be of the simplest nature possible, because it has to be tried by the High Court in its ordinary original jurisdiction. This is what always happens. The short causes on the boards of the Original Side are of easiest nature possible, but there the suitors must engage the double class of practitioners. Therefore taking all these arguments into consideration, we submit that the present rules require to be revised in the light we have thrown upon them, not only in the interests of our High Court pleaders but in those of the suitors also. In asking that the doors be thrown open to the pleaders we have not the slightest intention to embarrass the advocates and solicitors. They are very useful in their own way. What we urge is that the pleaders also be allowed to practise there, so that while they will not feel that they are receiving any unfair treatment, the suitors also will find it beneficial to them. Let there be *free trade* and no *protection* in this matter also, as in other matters. That is the boast of England. We say let it be acted up to in the High Courts also, and then we shall have no reason to complain of the protection of vested interests.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY.

MR. CRAWLEY BOEVEY, despite the effort of a small section of the citizens to disparage his appointment, is giving eminent satisfaction to the people at large in the discharge of his magisterial duties by laying down souad decisions as to the limits within, and the caution with, which the Police, Municipal and other local executive should exercise their powers. Thus a Municipal assessor measures every nook and corner of a house to swell the amount of the rates to be levied thereon; a Municipal engineer regards half of a street public and the other half private, and levies the cost of the repair of the latter on the local residents, over and above the rates they pay; a Police Inspector officiously takes up and pushes on a case which it is none of his business to handle,—such and similar cases draw from the Acting Chief Magistrate impartial decisions, laying down the rights of the subjects as well as the jurisdiction of the law and its executive, and it is to be hoped this spirit would continue to guide all future course of Police justice, whether in the Court of the Chief or other Magistrates, and that no ground will be given to the people to feel that all official prosecutions must succeed. For such case induces that want of caution and discrimination on the part of the executive, which is unfair and distressing to the one and demoralising and discreditable to the other.—*Indian Spectator.*

BENGAL.

THE CALCUTTA STAMP OFFICE.—A Calcutta paper of the 6th says :—"The red tape in the Calcutta Stamp Office would be positively absurd if it was not for the fact that it often causes serious inconvenience, especially in the matter of obtaining new stamps for spoilt stamps. A case has been brought to our notice in which an application for a new stamp, value Rs. 4, was sent in to the Collectorate on the 20th of June last, and a printed form sent back stating that the application would be considered by the Collector on the 28th of June, and that the printed form was to be sent in on the 5th of July. This was accordingly duly done yesterday, when another printed form was returned stating that the receipt for renewal was detained for examination, and this second printed form was to be sent in positively on the 28th of July. It thus appears that it takes only a month to get a renewal of a spoilt stamp of small value from the Calcutta Collectorate; whereas in the London Stamp Office, where fifty times as much work has to be done, the renewal of spoilt stamps can be obtained within 24 hours."

LADY LYTTON'S PHOTOGRAPH.

IN the Calcutta Small Cause Court on Monday the case of Abdool Rohoman *vs.* Johnston Miller & Co, was heard. It was a case in which the plaintiffs, who are painters on ivory, sued the defendants for Rs. 75, the price of a photo. and copy on ivory of Lady Lytton, sold to them on the 3rd of September 1886. Mr. Sarin appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Deofholta for the defendants. Plaintiff's case was that they had sold the photo. and copy to the defendants, and that, as they had not been paid the price agreed upon, they were compelled to bring this suit. They produced a receipt signed by the defendants, and worded as follows :—"Received one photo. and copy on ivory of Lady Lytton, value Rs. 75, sent to Melbourne as a sample of work." The defendants denied the purchase. Their case was that, with the full knowledge and consent of the plaintiffs they had sent the photo. and copy to Melbourne for the approval of their constituents; it being understood that, if any orders came for work of that description, they should be given to the plaintiffs for execution. This was in September last, and since then nothing had been heard of the photo. or the copy. Plaintiffs had asked for payment, and had been refused. His Honor said that the plaintiffs must either be paid, or the property must be returned by them by the defendants. Mr. Deofholta said his clients were quite willing to return the photo. and copy to the plaintiffs, provided the case was adjourned for three months to enable them to get the things back from their Melbourne constituents. The plaintiff's pleader objected to such a long adjournment of the case. His opponent in fairness to the plaintiffs be passed, and that execution be stayed for three months. The defendants not objecting this course, the case was decreed with costs and execution stayed for three months. If during that time the photo. and copy on ivory be returned to the plaintiffs, then defendants to be called upon to pay only the cost of the suit, but if the defendants fail to return the photo. and the copy within that time, then execution to issue against them for the amount claimed and costs.

MADRAS.

DISTURBANCE.—At Hobbal, on Sunday afternoon last, a party of the Oxfordshire regiment shot a Brahminy kite, which enraged some natives, who venerate the bird. A free fight ensued, resulting in the wounding of three privates named Harris, Simlin and Bird, who are lying under medical treatment at Hobbal Camp; and their wounds were said to be slight. The others have been cut with knives, and otherwise seriously injured. A few natives are in custody and an investigation will, no doubt, be instituted. We believe the men were out amusing themselves armed with fowling pieces and had no intention of arousing the hostility of the natives by taking a snap at the kite. The men are progressing satisfactorily towards recovery.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

THE PRIVY COUNCIL AND THE MYSORE CHIEF COURT.—On Saturday last, Mr. Sidney Smith, before the British Resident in Mysore, applied for a review of a judgment of the Civil Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in the case of Bunselau *versus* B. Veerasawmy Chetty. In arguing the case Mr. Smith remarked that the Privy Council had, in a recent judgment, held that an error in law in a Small Cause suit was not a ground for a revision under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code; but that the same decision was not followed by the Judges of the Mysore Chief Court. Mr. FitzPatrick enquired if they had not followed the ruling. Mr. Smith replied that they had not. Thereupon His Honor remarked that he had indeed very great respect for those Judges, and that it was a great deal more than he would care to do. Without any further hesitation His Honour refused to admit the review asked for, adding that he was bound to follow the ruling of the Privy Council.—*Evening Mail.*

FORETELLING EVENTS.—A young native, named T. S. Narrainsawmy Iyer, belonging to the Shivigiri Zemindari, in the Tinnevelly District, is at present causing some sensation in Madras by foretelling events in connection with the lives of individuals. He can also speak of past events. The procedure he adopts is merely to scrutinise the angularities in the human face. He can tell by this means, with accuracy, the year, and the month, and the date, and also the hour in which an individuals was born. He can moreover tell, with accuracy, what will happen to any individual in the course of a week or two. Many educated native it is said, have his powers in regard to these matters and appear to be throughly satisfied that the man is no imposter. He speaks to the existence of a certain book, which it is said, Mr. P Srinivasa Rao, Rai Bahadur, has undertaken to get published, and which, the young man states, will enable every one to read his own destiny. The book is full of mathematical calculations, and aims at being a scientific treatise.—*Times.*

THE south of *India Observer* learns from Shemoogah that the crop of coffee recently gathered in Mysore has not been such a large one as was expected. When plants were in full bearing it was thought the crop would be superior in quantity to those of past years. But after the curing it was found that the supplies were short. It would appear that in certain parts of the district rain did not fall and that the plants in full bearing were not adequately supplied with moisture, and hence the decrease in the outturn. It is, however, stated that the result of the season is not unfavourable, being a fair average one, but that there has not been what are called "bumper crops" on most estates.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A NATIVE WOMAN BY HER HUSBAND.—On Wednesday morning, in the Appellate Court, before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parker, Mr. Kernan appealed against the sentence of death passed on his client Nandamuri Subbayya, by the Sessions Judge of Kistna, for the murder of his wife, Chillakamma. The facts of the case are briefly these. The prisoner carried on a liaison with a married woman, Pichamma. The prisoner had been on bad terms with his wife for more than six months and he had recently threatened her. One morning his mother-in-law having heard a rumour, went to the house of the accused, and saw the corpse of her daughter lying on her back near the threshold, with a piece of cloth in the mouth. There were scratches on her neck and a contusion on her throat. She saw no other marks of violence. On the accused being informed of the death of his wife, he did not seem agitated, but said that she had very probably committed suicide. The medical evidence went to show that the deceased, who was about twenty two years of age, bore several marks of injury. The deceased might have died from heart disease, as that organ was much diseased. Their Lordships reserved their judgment.—*Mail.*

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—A suit was brought by one Madar Saib, a broker, against Mr. H. Grey Norris, Superintendent, Pay Examiner's Office, for damages sustained in consequence of his horse and carriage coming into collision with the plaintiff's travelling coach. The case was partially gone in May last, and adjourned, to enable Mr. Norris to file a counter-suit against Madar Saib. This being done the two cases came on for hearing on Tuesday last, before Mr. Poonoosawmy Pillay, the Third Judge of the Small Cause Court Mr. Grant appearing for Mr. Norris, and Nummiah Chetty for Madar Saib. It would appear that Mr. Norris, accompanied by his wife, daughter, and another lady, were driving from office along the South Beach Road, and when near the south-east corner of the Fort, opposite the Saluting Battery, the pony of Madar Saib's jutka, which was coming from the opposite direction, came into violent collision with Mr. Norris' horse, the shaft of the jutka ripping open its off hind leg. Both carriages were completely over turned. The damages sustained by Mr. Norris amounted to Rs. 320, while Madar Saib estimated his damage at Rs. 200. As the case was about to proceed, a compromise was suggested, and as Mr. Norris had no objection to withdraw his claims, provided all his costs were paid by the opposite party, Madar Saib consented to pay Rs. 50, with loss of costs. The cases were then allowed to be withdrawn.—*Id.*

THE SECRET SOCIETIES OF THE PUNJAB.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the Lahore paper, who is said to be well informed, some notes regarding the secret religio-politico-societies of the Punjab, whose present and renewed activity is, it is alleged, the cause of some present anxiety to Government. Among these the most dangerously prominent and active are now the *Kukas*, who exhibit the new phase of Sikh puritanism and fanaticism. They last attracted public attention 15 years ago by a number of murderous outrages, which were mainly directed against the butchers of Amritsar and other places, and against the Mahomedan ruler and inhabitants of the small protected State of Maler Kotla in the Ludhiana District. The vitality of the *Kukas'* sect was wrongly believed to have been effectually destroyed by the deportation of their *Guru* or religio-politico-leader and chief, and his *Subahs* or lieutenants, to British Burma, where most of them died away from combined climatic and restrictive causes; but the action of the *Kukas* was only thereby temporarily paralysed.

The *Kuka* movement was started about 35 years ago, at the town of Huzroh in the Church portion of the Rawalpindi District, by a man of the carpenter caste, named Ram Singh, who had been a soldier in one of the battalions of Sikh Infantry which had been drilled and trained, according to the French system, by the late General Venture, who was one of the French officers of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte's old Guards, and who took service under Maharajah Ranjeet Singh. He spent a life-time in the Punjab, and his brigade were our toughest and most determined adversaries in the great battles of the Sutlej and Punjab in 1845-46 and 1848-49. They crossed bayonets with our best English troops, and when fairly beaten, refused to run even under the terrific artillery (grape) and infantry fire at Sobraon, where the guns played on them at short range. They sturdily and bravely retired, step by step, to be mowed down by grape and shrapnel, and drowned by thousands in the rising and blood-stained waters of the Sutlej, which were then choked by the number of the dead and dying precipitated into them.

Ram Singh had at first a few desciples at Huzroh, and his tenets and preaching spread but slowly in the beginning; but during the latter years of his ministration, his converts increased most rapidly, and his doctrines even infected some few Mahomedan renegades; and at the time of his arrest and banishment, his converts are said to have numbered about 1,20,000 souls. He had then fixed his headquarters at the village of Bhynel in the Ludhiana District, and had, for some years, been under police surveillance and restraint. His teaching aimed at reforming the morality and ritual and not the creed of the Sikhs, to the puritanic simplicity, sobriety and theism of the original founder, Guru Nanak. It was therefore, unpopular among the corrupted but orthodox Sikh descendants of the Guru and among the well-to-do classes, who were averse to abandon good living, luxurious habits, and drunkenness, for lives of purity, sobriety, and abstention from the good things of this world. During their religious exercises, his followers worked themselves into a frenzy, which it is remarkable, he always had the power to impart to them himself by his personal teachings and exhortations. At their meetings, they used the work themselves into religious excitement, which relieved itself by howling; and hence they were popularly termed the *Kukas*, or shouters. Men and women freely joined together in a short of wild war-dance, yelling out selected passages from the Granth, and stripped themselves of their superfluous clothing as they rapidly whirled round and round, until they dropped down physically exhausted. According to Ram Singh's teachings, women laboured under no domestic, social or moral disabilities, and so had perfect freedom and equality with men in all temporal and spiritual rights and privileges. One of Ram Singh's first political moves was to get a number of his emissaries enlisted into the Native Army and Police and into the service of the Maharajah of Jammoo, and Cashmere; and but for the timely and judicious pressure of the British Government, that ruler would have gladly taken a whole regiment into his pay. When the number of converts multiplied fast, and were estimated at 100,000 men, Ram Singh appointed 20 Subhas or lieutenants in the Punjab proper. The great bulk of his converts were artisans, cultivators of the soil, and people of low low-caste, who had nothing to lose and every hope of gain in expected turmoil and disturbance.

And his power over them was wonderfully great, as witnessed even by the writer hereof, in acts of the greatest self-denial and strictest and blindest obedience and suffering. His behests were conveyed from village to village and hamlet to hamlet, from one end of the Province to the other, with almost as great rapidity as the electric telegraph. On arrival of the messenger, men left their work and started off at once, at full speed, to the next village or hamlet, where it was just as promptly taken up and passed on until the final destination was reached. Ram Singh was accused of having interpolated his own name into the *Granth* for the purpose of convincing his followers that he was the great teacher and king who was predicted to restore the Sikh throne and nation to political supremacy in the Punjab. But this accusation is untrue; and it is manifest that a low-caste carpenter could not succeed to the throne of Ranjeet Singh, and that the prophecy in question is correctly applicable to one of royal lineage only. There can be no doubt, however, that Ram Singh's ultimate aim was to restore the Sikhs to their former supremacy in the Punjab by means of a religious revival. Secret murder and frightful intimidation were the weapons generally used to this end. There can be no doubt that he caused the murder of his son-in-law (who was suspected of complicity with the British police) in 1868, and that his imperious fiat similary caused the detection and arrest of the *Kuka* who was judicially convicted and executed for it. So also the murderous outrages at Amritsar, Raikote and other places were secretly instigated by him. So also there can be no doubt that heavy blow was dealt against his movement by the prompt severity with which it was surprised. But it has not died out nor have conversions ceased. The only difference really is that whereas the movement was formerly open, it is now strictly secret. It has been passive for some years past, but has recently revived into secret activity. None but the most tried, trustworthy, and best known are now admitted to its secret and silent meetings. The time has gone by when an outsider or suspects could obtain admission into the secret and hidden mysteries and religio-politico aspirations and prophetic expectations. Still the *Kukas* number about 1,20,000 fanatics, bound together by the strongest religio-political ties and expectation impatient of foreign rule and domination, and ardently expectant of the early and conquering advent of their own national sovereign. Their secret emissaries are now active in Central Asia, in Afghanistan, and in the Punjab itself, both among the civil and military population, working cautiously and carefully no doubt, but still no longer passive and dormant: and so they need most careful and judicious watching.

It would be a dishonourable breach of faith to disclose the mysteries of the *Kuka* secret initiation, to the higher degrees of which but few attain. But the grand, omnific word whispered into the ear of the initiate is known to the Royal Arch Freemason; and it is a most singular and instructive coincidence that it should be so, although explainable on the ground that it is ancient Sanskrit, and appertaining to the purely Hindoo Vedic period—and therefore of ancient origin and use—and now popularly lost with the use of the dead language to which it belongs. For obvious reasons, very many of the *Kukas* have abandoned their distinctive dress, public worship, and other peculiar characteristics, which admitted of easy recognition. And taking a leaf from the Jesuits, they are now wisely "all things to all men." Their emissaries, more especially, discard all distinctive marks. In short, where there was once open demonstration, there is now concealed and secret action enforced as much by self-preservation, as by the experience gained in the past.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 8th July, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·683
Temperature of the Air	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	909
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·3
General Directions of Wind	W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	673
Fall of Rain	2·43
Total fall during month	22·99
" " year	47·17
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th July	0·12

From midnight to midnight.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and juice herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Gold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Farringdon-road, London.

A WATER-SPOUT IN MADRAS.

A WATER-SPOUT crossed over Madras on Tuesday evening a little after 6 o'clock, and was seen at the Observatory by Mr. N. R. Pogson, who gives the following account of it :—

At 6-10 p.m., we here (three of us) saw a water-spout rise into view, N. E. of the Observatory. I believe it descended from the clouds;—at all events it swept majestically along at a rapid pace, the lower end leading the way, so that it acquired an inclination of 35 degree to 40 degree when seen due east. It seemed to wind itself up again, i. e., to return to the cloud it came from, when far away south-east and was all past and out of sight in four or five minutes from its first appearance. It was by no means a stout spout rise into view, N. E. of the Observatory. I believe it descended from the clouds;—at all events it swept majestically along at a rapid pace, the lower end leading the way, so that it acquired an inclination of 35 degree to 40 degree when seen due east. It seemed to wind itself up again, i. e., to return to the cloud it came from, when far away south-east and was all past and out of sight in four or five minutes from its first appearance. It was by no means a stout party—too slender in fact to preserve a dignified composure, and it got twisted near its vanishing point, and when the lower end was drawn up again, it wagged north and south like a slow moving pendulum as it rose and disappeared. When the pendulous motion occured, before fading away, it seemed to let out a hind leg, its knee joint vanishing while the two legs swayed synchronously north to south till they disappeared also. The upper portion did not dissipate, but was simply lost sight of in the distance. There was a shower at 5-20 for about 10 minutes, and heavier rain about 6-40, and again about 7-30 and 8 p.m. The first shower was only 0·13 here; the second, 0·14; the third, 0·15; and the last 0·18, making 0·60 altogether. The wind at the Observatory was due north at 6-10, when the water-spout passed, but its course must have been S. S. E. or South. The wind velocity was very small, barely 6 miles per hour.

There seem to have been several minor whirls before this large one, in which the wind was very strong over a small area. According to the *Madras Mail*, one was experienced at about 5-25 near Chintadrepettah in which a whirling dust cloud was followed by a heavy downpour of rain; another, in which the wind seems to have been still more violent, crossed the Esplanade near Pacheappah's College.

THE LATE GENERAL WAY.

IN our issue of Tuesday we announced the death at Bellary of the Brigadier-General Way who had shot himself with a carbine. The following account of the incident appears in the *Bellary Times* of the 6th instant :—

Early yesterday morning the whole station of Bellary was shocked to learn that General T. H. Way had committe suicide. Many who heard the awful news disbelieved it, and proceeded at once to the General's House; but only to find that it was too true. General Way entered the service as an Ensign in 1851. He served in the Burmese War, 1852-4, was present at the captured of Prome and several minor affairs, for which he received a medal. In 1855 he was promoted Lieutenant; Lieutenant-Colonel in '77, and Colonel in 1881. As Colonel commanding the Hyderabad Cavalry, General Way served in the campaign in Upper Burma in 1886 till the beginning of the present year, and performed excellent service. He was appointed to command the Ceded Districts last March. Since arriving in Bellary General Way had been in excellent health and good spirits. He had from the first determined to do all he possibly could, not only to improve the station of Bellary, but to rouse the place up out of its normal drowsiness. The parties, &c., in which he joined will ever be remembered for their successful termination. The General was also remarkable for his geniality and hospitality. In fact was most popular and well liked by everyone in the station. The deceased shot himself at about 5-30 yesterday morning with a small carbine that he had had for a considerable time and had taken with him on the late campaign in Burma. The bullet entered the brain at the left temple; and death must have been instantaneous. The report of the shot brought in Colonel S. E. Atkinson and the servants; and they found the General's body lying on the ground upon the carbine, and bleeding profusely. Messengers were at once despatched for medical and other assistance. Dr. J. G. Reckitt, H. M. Winterbotham, Esq., the District Magistrate, Colonel A. Dobbie, Superintendent of Police, Colonel A. D. Parsons, and Major Rolland proceeded at once to the house. A *post mortem* examination was held; with the result that the unfortunate gentleman had shot himself in a fit of temporary insanity. A committee of adjustment was formed with Colonel Atkinson as president. An inventory of every article in the house and godowns was taken and the house securely locked up. The wildest and most improbable rumours were circulated in the Bazaars and the town which were said to account for the fearful occurrence. But the very searching inquiry held by the gentlemen and officers at the spot, and which lasted many hours not only discovered that there was absolutely nothing which could be found to account for it, but prayed that the verdict given at the *post mortem* examination was correct. At 4 o'clock the same afternoon the whole of the garrison (the batteries S. I. and G. 2. Royal Artillery, the 2nd Bedfordshire Regiment, 2nd Madras Lancers, 6th Madras Native Infantry and 14 Depot Madras Infantry) paraded to attend the funeral. Though a heavy shower of rain fell just as the troops fell in, they marched at once to the General's house and formed up in order for the procession. Many of the Bellary Volunteers were also present in uniform. All the Government offices were closed early that afternoon, and all the officials and subordinates were too present. The whole town of Bellary had turned out, and dense crowds assembled at the house and at the cemetery—the former followed the procession the whole way to the military burial ground. Just before the arrival of the troops the Freemasons who had gathered in the General's house placed his remains in the coffin. The General had been a member of that fraternity for many years and was held by one and all in high esteem. The Freemasons then opened their local Lodge and after performing the usual rites carried the coffin to the Royal Artillery gun carriage which was used as a hearse and was in waiting at the door. The procession moved off at about 5 p. m. The officers of the District Staff in full uniform as well as the Commandants and many other officers of the different corps walked on either side of the hearse followed by the Freemasons in the insignia of their order, and all the officials of the station. The Band of the Bedfordshire Regiment played the funeral march as the solemn procession slowly marched to the place of interment. Arrived at the cemetry those who had carried the coffin to the hearse bore it to the grave. The cemetry near the grave was crowded, the troops being drawn up in order near the grave. The Rev. A. Acheson Williams delivered the fun

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 5 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 2. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FERNS.—One hundred and fifty varieties SINGLE PLANTS or in duplicate, the largest Stock in India to select from. T. BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

TIN TRUNKS ! TIN TRUNKS ! ! Our New Stock is too large and varied. Prices Rs. 2- for the smallest to Rs. 13-14 for the largest size, with low Crown, to go under Railway seat or Cabin berth.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

JOHN JEFFREY & Co.'s ALE in hogsheads, in excellent condition. Price Rs. 52 per hogshead. Apply to FINLAY, MUIR and Co.

PIANO, FOR SALE, R. Lipp and Sohn, nearly new, cost Rs. 650, offered for Rs. 450. Owner having gone home. Address "K," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FRERE-FLETCHER SCHOOL, Bombay.—WANTED, a PARSEE YOUNG LADY to take Gujarati translation of classes. Apply to Miss CHAPMAN, Lady Superintendent.

CRYSTOLEUM ! CRYSTOLEUM ! ! Fresh arrival of all kinds of Glasses, Materials, Photos, complete Boxes, Instruction Books.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow Street.

MACRAME THREAD ! MACRAME THREAD ! ! Fresh arrival of Cream, Maroon, Blue, Red, White.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow Street.

2 BACHELORS of quiet habits can be accommodated with Board and Apartment, with an English Family at Colaba. Convenient for Train and Tram. Apply to "S.," care of this paper.

LADIES' BLACK FELT RIDING HATS. —A New Consignment just arrived. Latest Fashionable Shapes. Price, Rs. 8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

DAHLIA ROOTS, finest double, 16 different sorts by name, for Rs. 10.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

TENNIS TROUSERS, Rs. 9 ; TENNIS Coats, Rs. 13 ; Tennis Shirts, Rs. 6.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY, Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

APPOINTMENT WANTED as General Assistant, Correspondence Clerk and Bookkeeper. European—Reference. "Harry," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP SUITS ! CHEAP SUITS ! !—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. 4549,974-10-10 Stg.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 220. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS. A complete stock, Walking Sticks and Sketching Stools at Rs. 7 each, Drugs and Druggists' Sundries sold cheap.—J. BROTHERS & Co., 49, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PURE WINE VINEGAR, SAUSAGE, Mortadella, Ham, Bacon, Herrings in Pickle, Thorn Fish, Stock Fish, Walnuts, Italian Rice, Italian Biscuits, Confectionery, at P. CASSANELLO and Co.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE, light, strong and elegant, Drawing, Dining and Bed-room Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c. For illustrated price list apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUBILEE FURORE IN LONDON.—The "ENGLISH MAIL," of THIS DAY, contains full particulars of the JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS in England. Copies procurable throughout India. Price 2 Annas. Head Office, Bombay.

WANTED a thorough Practical CARDER and SPINNER, 25 years' experience of Both Departments, must understand both Revolving Flats and Roller and Clear Cards. First Class References. Address JAMES COCKER, Indian Manufacturing Co., Byculla Flats.

FOR BEST Waterproof Suits, Cloaks, Coats, Superfine Melton Waterproof Coats, Goloeshoes, Angola, Scotch and West of India Tweeds, Striped and Coloured Socks and Stockings for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, always apply to Y. A. LACKA & Co., No. 200, Chuckla street, near Jakeria Musjid.

UNCOOKED HAM, ON CUT, also BREAKFAST BACON, at 12 annas per lb.—FEARSE, Church Gate Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets ; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8 ; postage, anna 1.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8 ; postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS ; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6 ; postage, 6 annas

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8 ; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8 ; postage, 1 anna.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5 ; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas ; postage, 1 anna.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE ; by W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas ; postage, 1 anna.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year ; postage, Rs. 3.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it ; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1 ; postage free.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5 ; postage, 4 annas.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Re. 6 per month, in advance ; postage extra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free ; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS AT MARINE LINES.

Under instructions from Captain E. C. Spilsbury, R. E. Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., at Marine Lines, a shed for removal in the compound of the Hospital of H. M.'s 17th Regiment N. I., in Marine Lines ; as also the old materials of Government stores in the Marine Lines, viz., teak railing, doors, windows, posts, rafters, iron pipes, stone slabs, felled timber, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 11, 1887.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY, 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Under instructions from whom it may concern and on acc unt at the risk of Manockjee Nowrojee Mistry.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, sale to commence at 2 p.m., as follows :—

Per s.s Knight of St. Patrick.

B R 4625 and B } 1-8—8 cases silvered polished plate glass, size 6 by 4, 7 by 5, 8 by 6, 12 by 9, 14 by 10.

Per s.s. Lalchem.

B R 4677 and B } 1 case gilt mouldings.

Per s.s. Govino.

B R 4567 and B } 1 case gilt mouldings.

Per s.s. Altmore.

B R 4630 and B } 1 case oleographs.

Terms—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, July 11, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

INDIAN GOLD JEWELLERY FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned the under-mentioned jewellery made of Indian gold, consisting of a pair of bracelets set with diamonds, chains, lockets, bracelets, necklace, brooches, earrings, one brooch set with large emerald, hair pins, rings set with precious stones, such as diamond, emerald, &c., now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings,
5 " " dhotics.
5 cases prints.
4 cases white mulls.
1 " Trousering.
30 chests black tea.
1 case leather hand and shoulder bags.
45 boxes Army and Navy whiskey.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Khimjee Vussonjee, consisting of gold and silver ornaments.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Abba Hajee Fakeer Mahomed,

A. H. F.	1885-65	3	Cases Prints.
	1143 16	4	" Flannel.
	1880-82	3	" Rohilla tweed.
	1 & 4	2	" Parma "
	3 & 6	2	" "
	1216	1	" Dyed Mattalese.
	1361-65	2	" Cotton check shirtings.
	1397-1405	2	" White cotton check shirtings linen.
	1368-69-1466	3	" Colored cotton shirtings.
	2 & 5	2	" Parma Tweed.

By order of Mooltanee Dhurumdass Assanund and on account and at the risk of Thucker Gooculdass Sewjee about 3,000 marseilles tin.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong office Shigram.
1 light dog cart.
1 second hand brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD, CLOSE TO THE LONDON HOTEL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Christnarao Bhaskerjee Bele, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sherkhan Kaikhan Pathan, in pursuance of the former of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of August, 1886.

All that piece of leasehold ground, containing by admeasurement 97 and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage or dwelling-house, consisting of 4 compartments or shops standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Grant Road, or Duncan Road Row, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the Gomerkhan Kalekhan and his tenants, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 312 and 314, and bounded on the east by the compound of the Hindee Theatre, on the west by the property of Manockjee Sorabjee Powvalla, on the north by the said Grant Road or Duncan Road Row, and on the south by the proper y of Manecbai, daughter of Hormusjee Shapoorjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 16th July, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite the "Mazagon Castle," the valuable and handsome French-polished, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany household furniture, best plateglass, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English-built open carriage, a handsome light brougham, two strong and handsome grey Arab horses, rich table ornaments, 1, 2, 3 and 4 light hanging argand lamps of Tucker, 5, 6 and 6 light hanging chandeliers, vase lamps, large size pier glass in gilt frames, first-rate pictures, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 11, 1887.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOVELTIES ! ! !

IN

DRESS MATERIALS ! !

AND

MILLINERY ! !

LADIES who are anxious to get an idea of the SEASON'S FASHIONS cannot do better than pay a visit to

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,

EAST STREET,

POONA.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and commaad the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A. 163-22—State-Purchase of Railways—C. Waring.
59-5—Christus Consummator—B. F. Westcott, D.D.
200-26—W. G. Grace—W. M. Brownlee.
113-29—English as She is taught—Caroline B. Le Row
B. 16-24—The Cenrleans—H. S. Cunningham.
61-30—The Meadow Sweet Comedy—T. A. Pinkerton
41-22—Love, the Debt—R. A. King.
37-20—Locked-up—Major A. Griffiths.
23-27—In a Silver Sea—B L. Farjeon.
54-29—A Girl in a Thousand—Jean Middlemass.
14-23—Jill and Jack—E. A. Dillwyn.
D. 32-7—Law Reports, Bombay, Vol. 14, Pt. 7, 1887—Berkley Memorial.
A. 141-19—Arc, and Glow Lamps—J. Maiera.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 9.

YESTERDAY'S financial telegrams from London advise no fluctuations in Stocks. Consols are still 101⅛, French Rentes 109½, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan 102¾.

Respecting the General Produce markets Reuter reports nothing new.

COTTON in Liverpool closed steady yesterday, with sales estimated at 10,000 bales, of which Surats were 1,200, a rather larger proportion than usual of late. Prices were unaltered for ready Cotton, but arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. per lb. lower. To-day's report is quiet at unchanged quotations, both on the Spot and to Arrive, sales 7,000 bales including 700 Surats. From New York yesterday November Futures came one point dearer, but to-day there is no change whatever.

The weekly statistics throw no new light on the Cotton situation, present or prospective. The takings of the trade have been small during the past week, only 49,000 bales ; but the supply nevertheless continues to diminish, the Liverpool Stock showing a decrease of 27,000, and the visible supply for all Europe of 50,000 bales. Spinners no doubt will work on the narrowest possible margin of the raw material in the hope of tiding over until the new American crop becomes available, but nothing short of the general adoption of "short line" will prevent extreme scarcity in the interval, and as yet there has been no unanimity about the movement, some Mills being well bought in advance, while with others it is questionable whether diminished production and its attendant disadvantages is not a greater evil than a temporary spell of higher prices. Our Bombay Mills, we believe, are mostly well provided with monsoon supplies, and in that have undoubtedly an advantage over the bulk of their European competitors ; although here the laying in of stocks for future consumption is attended with a certain outlay in interest and godown rent, which Home spinners, from the facility offered by forward delivery contracts, are able to avoid.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	1,000	14,000	3,000
" exports to U. K.	11,000	28,000	11,000
" " Continent	6,000	11,000	16,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,193,000	5,313,000	4,695,000
" exports to U. K. " "	2,567,000	2,403,000	2,326,000
" Cont. " "	1,688,000	1,749,000	1,422,000
" Stock in the Ports	215,000	303,000	257,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 8th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	1,800,000	1,746,610	1,791,690
" " Surats	507,000	423,710	365,940
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	780,000	648,760	823,190
" London	27,000	31,000	19,000
American Afloat	20,000	66,000	30,000
East Indian "	120,000	66,000	51,000
	947,000	801,760	925,290
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¾d.	5 5-16d.	5¾d.
" Good Fair Dholleras	4 1-16d.	3¾d.	4 13-16d.
Difference	1 13-16d.	1 7-16d.	13-16d.

A very quiet tone pervades the Cotton market here. With European firms the only business we have heard of is a purchase of 200 bales New Ginned Broach for March delivery at Rs. 217 ; but the local Mills have bought 200 bales Sawginned Dharwar at Rs. 188 to Rs. 192½ ; 100 bales Antrim at Rs. 197½ and 200 bales Dhollera at Rs. 193 to Rs. 200½ per candy.

WHEAT comes very quiet from Home, and the Export enquiry has been very slack to-day. Prices are unaltered, but the tendency, we should say, is rather weaker, although declining Freights and Exchange of course help to support Rupee values.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	1,085bales.
Wheat	12,817 cwts.
Linseed	1,173 "
Rapeseed	nil.
Gingelly	663 "
Poppy Seed	1,348 "

FREIGHTS continue quiet with a declining tendency. For Marseilles speculators are giving orders at 18s. 9d., and a steamer is currently reported to have been fixed at that figure.

PIECE GOODS.—Through Reuter we have to-day the shipments of Cotton Piece Goods and Yarns from the U. K. for India during the month of June. As anticipated the total for Bombay is exceptionally small, 13¾ millions yards of plain Cotton being indeed the smallest figure we have had for many years past, while for the six months the total shows a falling-off as compared with last year of fully 20 per cent. The following gives the comparison between last month, the corresponding month of last year and the totals of the six months in 1886 and 1887.

	June 1887.	May 1887.	June 1886.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons ....yds.	13,750,000	24,650,000	37,250,000
Colored Cottons.. "	2,650,000	4,250,000	3,050,000
Printed Cottons.. "	3,950,000	5,800,000	6,150,000
Twist .. ..lbs.	550,000	500,000	900,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons .....yds.	57,700,000	73,050,000	84,500,000
Colored Cottons.. "	6,100,000	8,050,000	8,550,000
Printed Cottons.. "	3,900,000	4,500,000	9,300,000
Twist .. ..lbs.	800,000	900,000	1,500,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons.... yds.	2,200,000	3,900,007	7,100,003
Colored Cottons.. "	1,300,000	2,350,000	1,000,000
Printed Cottons.. "	1,200,000	2,400,000	1,850,000
Twist .....lbs.	500,000	700,000	700,000
	For 6 months 1887.		For 6 months 1886.
Bombay only—			
Plain Cottons..... yds.	215,150,000		269,550,000
Colored Cottons.. "	25,700,000		27,700,000
Printed Cottons.. "	34,050,000		64,400,000
Twist..... lbs.	6,950,000		7,950,000

EXCHANGE.—Sterling rates have been very quiet to-day, and 1-32d. lower all round both Ready and Forward. Bank demand for August is quoted at 1s. 4 27-32d., for September 1s. 4 13-16d. Closing rates for Tuesday's mail are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 27-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 27-32d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-18d. "
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·79 3-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quite unchanged at Rs. 97 5-16 for Fours, and Rs. 101¾ to Rs. 102 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Bank of Bombays have advanced to Rs. 767½ on the strength of the report of the six months' working. Spinning and Weaving Mills are rather easier if anything. Manockjee Petits and Great Eastern have declined Rs. 5, Queen, Rs. 15 per share. Bombay-Burma Trading Company are again Rs. 25 higher at Rs. 2,775.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	767½
Bank of Bengal	48,000	500	all	10 do.	290
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	105
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	452
National Bank of India	87,890	$125		5 pct.	120

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND, "AGENTS WANTED."

DR. B. S. SHROFF.

OFFICE & RESIDENCE REMOVED

TO 27, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CLOW—July 4, at Dibrugarh, the wife of A E Clow, of Eria Barrie Tea Estate, of a son.

ELLIOTT—June 29, at Fyzabad, Oudh, the wife of the Rev J A Elliott, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GILBERT—LEONARD—July 6, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Madras, by the Vicar General, George J P Gilbert, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J J Gilbert, of Chadderghaut, Hyderabad, Deccan, and grandson of the late Mr George A Gilbert, of Secunderabad, to Dorcas Augusta, youngest daughter of Mr Leonard, of Royapetta, Madras.

LANDALE—O'BRIEN—July 5, at St Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, by the Rev Father Lafont, R Ralph Landale, of the May and Hope Tea Estate, Darjeeling, to Pauline, widow of the late H st Clair O'Brien, Postal Department.

DEATHS.

FOORD—July 4, at Bangalore, Hilda, the dearly loved daughter of Lieut-Col A W Foord, aged 18 years.

SIMON—June 24, at Vizagapatam, Abigail, the beloved wife of 1st Class Hospl Asst A Manasseh Simon, and youngest daughter of the late Rev Isaac David, of the Church of Scotland, Madras, aged 27 years.

SWANNELL—July 1, at Jubbulpore, Alice Bella, the dearly loved wife of Mr. John Swansell, aged 23 years and 1 month.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1887.

WE have already called attention in these columns to the general character of the new Bill for revising the Bombay Municipal Act, and have expressed the opinion that the Corporation would do well to appoint Special Committees to confer with the Municipal Commissioner, and to consider the important bearings of the draft Bill. We may frankly confess that the more we examine the Bill the less we like it. Amongst the more important changes made, it will not fail to be noticed that the Commissioner is now for the first time made by law an *ex-officio* member of the Corporation and Town Council. Under section 44 of the Bill he is even permitted to become by election Chairman of the Town Council. Imagine for a moment the Municipal Commissioner sitting in judgment as Chairman of the Town Council on his own action as Executive Commissioner. As Chairman of the Town Council, vested with the whole executive machinery, and responsible practically to no one, it is hardly possible to conceive any position of greater and more absolute authority. Is this a position which the citizens and rate-payers of Bombay seriously desire to confer on any Government official, however able and distinguished ? The mere question we think answers itself. The obligatory and discretionary duties of the Corporation are specified in detail in sections 62, 63 and 64 ; and the respective functions of the several Municipal authorities are defined in sections 65, 66 and 67 of the Bill. The list of obligatory duties is, it will be seen, very comprehensive. The Corporation is required to make adequate provision for all the matters of primary Municipal importance, but while the Corporation is made nominally responsible, the power of providing in detail for all or nearly all the matters referred to is conferred on the Municipal Commissioner alone. The special functions of the Corporation, the Town Council, and the Commissioner are declared to be such as are especially prescribed in or under the Act. The Corporation and the Town Council have been practically extinguished by the very simple expedient of omitting to prescribe for them any functions at all, except that of a standing Finance Committee, and vesting the Commissioner absolutely with the whole executive authority, subject to no check whatever.

Let us consider for a moment what are the constitutional checks provided by the present Act. A very cursory examination will show that many of the powers conferred on the Commissioner are to be exercised by him only "with the sanction of the Corporation," or "with the sanction of the Town Council," or in many sanitary matters "after consulting the Health Officer." In the new Municipal Bill these constitutional checks are in nearly every case removed ; and the Municipal Commissioner is transformed into as complete an executive autocrat as it is possible by legislation to make him. By section 142 of the present Act the Commissioner is invested with the executive management and conduct of the Vehar Water Works and of all that pertains thereto ; but by sections 147 and 149 he is obliged in certain cases to obtain the sanction of the Town Council and of Government, and to act under the advice of the Executive Officer of Health. In connection with the construction, paving and repairing of streets it will be seen that under the present Act there are several checks provided, the sanction of the Corporation and Town Council being required for several important matters. So also with the present building regulations the sanction of the Town Council is a very important preliminary formality. Both in the present Act and the proposed Bill the Executive powers of the Commissioner for sanitary purposes are enormous ; but in the present Act there is in very many cases the wise and necessary provision that the Health Officer should be consulted. In the new Bill this extremely important check is conspicuous by its absence. There is doubtless for many reasons a good deal to be said in favour of the particular scheme of Municipal government which is contemplated in the Bill. Mr. Ollivant has given abundant proofs of energy and skill, and his person ability is admitted on all hands. No doubt the checks described have in practice not proved as efficacious as they might have been expected ; and the Town Council and Corporation have on various occasions laid themselves open to criticism. But on the whole, and after making all reasonable allowances for the necessary defects of Municipal Administration conducted under very exceptional circumstances, it cannot be denied that the administrative machine provided by the present Act has worked fairly well ; and it is a remarkable outcome of our past civic history that a renewed effort should now be made to return to the traditions of 20 years ago, and under the pretence of improving the existing machinery practically to disfranchise the rate-payers by extinguishing the Corporation and Town Council as factors in the executive government of this important City.

We cannot however, affect to be surprised at the shape which the present Bill has assumed. Mr. Ollivant was practically sent to Poona with a blank legislative cheque in his pocket. He was to all intents and purposes given *carte blanche* to frame a new Municipal Act according to his judgment. The present Bill represents the result of that remarkable experiment. Mr. Ollivant has carefully eliminated all the principal checks provided by the present Act, and has, with Mr. Naylor's assistance, attempted to make the Commissioner of the future about as powerful an autocrat as can be found in any part of her Majesty's dominions. But of course the Bill in its present shape has not a chance of passing ; and we cannot believe that any member of the Bombay Government—not excepting Mr. Naylor, who, though the draughtsman of the Bill, is not necessarily committed to all its provisions—will be found to defend this venerable outcome of legislative ingenuity. To the Bill in its present shape we must offer a strenuous opposition as involving a wholly unnecessary and undesirable return to a state of things which has long since passed away. The Bill as it stands is an emphatic repudiation of the principle of local self-government ; and if it be conceded that the City of Bombay cannot be successfully administered without converting the Commissioner into an almost irresponsible ruler, we must prepare ourselves also to see in the mofussil a return to the Collector-President *regime*. Bearing again in mind the enormous power conferred on the Commissioner for sanitary reasons, it is, we think, most desirable that the relations of the Executive Officer of Health to the Commissioner should be clearly defined, and that the former should be placed in a more independent and responsible position than he is at present. Their present relations are defined in para. 47 of the existing Act ; but it is very significant that this section disappears altogether in the proposed Bill, and the Commissioner is invested with the sole power of administering all the sanitary regulations without being required to consult the Health Officer at all. When it is remembered that these enormous powers will in practice be exercised by Municipal subordinates, the proposal practically to extinguish the Health Officer strikes us as one of the most dangerous features of the whole Bill. Recent cases in the Police Court have shown very clearly how these powers will really be worked, and it is not too much to say that if the Bill be allowed to pass in its present shape every rate-payer in the city will be exposed to the danger of infinite annoyance and vexation at the hands of subordinate Municipal officials whose proceedings the Commissioner will be unable to control. Instead of practically extinguishing the Health Officer as now proposed, our opinion is that he ought to be placed in a far more independent position, and be invested with direct power and responsibility in sanitary matters. By a proper division of labour between all the Municipal authorities, we are convinced that the work will be far better done than it is done at present, and there would be some guarantee that the interests of the rate-payers will receive due consideration. A resolute endeavour must be made to get eliminated from the Bill those provisions which are so obviously dangerous, not to local liberties alone, but to the efficiency of local administration.

THE Extra Number of the "Journal" of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, which contains Professor Peterson's account of his operations in search of Sanskrit manuscripts in 1884, 1885, and the early part of 1886, has too long remained unnoticed, though we hope it has not for that reason escaped the attention of the general reader, of whose concern for the results of his work Professor Peterson speaks doubtingly. The general reader will for obvious reasons have little to do with the body of the report, but there is no reason why he should turn from the introduction to it, in which Professor Peterson shows a faculty for investing his work with rather more of human interest than most labourers in the same field have done. His readers will be as much impressed with the candour with which he acknowledges failure as with the modesty with which he proclaims his successes. "The journey resulted in nothing" is as honest a record as we are likely to come across in the annals of manuscript hunting. It sums up a search at Gwalior for a manuscript which Professor Peterson still believes to be there, notwithstanding that he failed to find it. This obstinate belief in the existence of the undiscovered should not be discouraged, for elsewhere it was justified by most substantial results. When he went to Cambay in 1885 he took with him a suspicion that the missing leaves in a fine collection of palm-leaf manuscripts previously discovered there were hidden somewhere in Santinath's temple. The custodians of the temple were as obstinate in their denial as he was in his belief, but Professor Peterson's obstinacy was encouraged when one of them came to him by night, and with a purpose very far removed from that of throwing light upon the hidden treasures of scholarship, asked what he would get if these missing manuscripts were revealed. The happy accident of a lawsuit between this same gentleman and the Jain community last year brought them out of their hiding place. They were impounded by the Cambay Court, who put no obstacle in the way of their being catalogued. The one Buddhist work which the collection contains, Dharmottaracharya's commentary on the Nyayabinda, is estimated by Professor Peterson as a book of the greatest interest and importance, and he contemplates publishing it. He regards its recovery as a new justification of the importance which has been attached to these records, and as a "fresh pledge of the inestimable wealth which still lies buried below the surface in India itself." It would, indeed, be easy to derive from the results of the searches here reported upon some cogent reasons in support of the suggestion that the Kattyawar States should unite in subsidizing an antiquarian survey of that Province. Kattyawar last year showed its interest in Indian antiquities in a very striking way when some of its Chiefs undertook the cost of Professor Bhandarkar's journey to Vienna to represent Bombay—we had almost said the Government of Bombay—at the Oriental Congress in that capital. It is to be hoped that the work which is recorded and illustrated in the four hundred and odd pages of this report will be continued and extended. It is worth much, and it costs little. There are not many enterprises of the minor sort in which the British Government of India could be engaged which would bring it more nearly into sympathy with national feeling than theirs, and even Professor Peterson's general reader, whom he addresses as though he were not, will see that from that point of view alone the work repays its cost.

THE Calcutta papers publish an interesting correspondence which has passed between Mr. J. E. O'Conor, Director of the Statistical Department, and the Hon. Robert Steel, President of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce. It is spirited and, on Mr. O'Conor's side, almost angry, but Mr. O'Conor had been misquoted, and misquotation, even by inadvertance, is an offence which public men do not like. Mr. Steel, it seems, wrote to the Chamber of Commerce some months ago, accusing Mr. O'Conor of having committed serious error in some statistical notes on prices of produce published over his signature by the Government of India. Mr. Steel was himself in error, and comes second best out of the controversy. Mr. O'Conor, he said, gave tables of the prices of produce in the growing districts for the past eighteen years and came to the conclusion that they had generally rather declined than advanced. This Mr. O'Conor was alleged specifically to have predicated of the North-West Provinces and Oudh. But on the other hand the Hon. Mr. Quinton, in introducing a Bill dealing with land tenures in Oudh, had stated that in Oudh the prices of produce had advanced by twenty-five to thirty per cent. since the last settlement in 1869. Here was a discrepancy which Mr. O'Conor must explain for, to my mind, said Mr. Steel, it is sufficient to cast doubt upon all his figures. It is a serious thing thus to impugn the accuracy of a professed statistician's figures, and Mr. Steel must by this time have come to the conclusion that if the thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. And this he has not done. For the statements which Mr. Steel had impeached turn out not to have been made in any note of Mr. O'Conor's published by the Government of India, but in some tables supplied by Mr. O'Conor for Mr. Barbour's book on the currency question, and to these tables Mr. Steel himself had appended the note "Mr. O'Conor's figures show very clearly that there has been

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ELECTION NEWS.

ANOTHER CONSERVATIVE DEFEAT.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Mr. Aird, Conservative, has been elected for North Paddington, in the place of Mr. Lionel Cohen, deceased, defeating his opponent, Mr. Routledge, Separatist, by 418 votes.

JULY 10.

Mr. W. Ballantyne, Gladstonian, has been elected for Coventry, in the place of Mr. H. W. Eaton, raised to the Peerage, by a majority of sixteen votes over the Conservative candidate, Colonel Eaton.

Mr. Bolitho, Liberal Unionist, has been returned, unopposed, for St. Ives, in the place of Sir John St. Aubyn, who has been raised to the Peerage.

Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Gladstonian, has come forward as a candidate for election for Glasgow, the sitting member, Mr. E. R. Russell, having resigned.

THE JUBILEE MANŒUVRES AT ALDERSHOT.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Her Majesty the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Princess Beatrice and the Grand Duke of Hesse slept last night at the Pavilion, which has been specially erected for their accommodation at Aldershot, in readiness for the Jubilee Parade which takes place to-day.

Fifty-eight thousand troops will be engaged in the manœuvres.

JULY 10.

The Jubilee Review yesterday at Aldershot was a great success. Her Majesty expressed herself as being highly gratified.

When replying to the Address presented to her from the Army, the Queen prayed that God might grant peace during the remainder of her reign.

THE CRIMES BILL.

LONDON, JULY 9.

In the House of Commons last night, on the Division being taken, the third reading of the Crimes Bill was agreed to by 349 against 263 votes.

THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS AND THE IRISH LAND BILL.

At a meeting of Liberal Unionists, Lord Hartington presiding, it was unanimously resolved to accord their support to the Irish Land Bill.

A NEW PEER.

The Right Honorable John Gellibrand Hubbard, Conservative, member of Parliament for the City of London, has been raised to the Peerage.

THE TRIALS FOR TREASON IN GERMANY.

LEIPSIG, JULY 8.

The Imperial Court has sentenced Klein to six years' and Grebert to five years' hard labour for treason in furnishing information to France regarding German military matters. Klein was said to be in league with M. Schnaebele.

GENERAL BOULANGER AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

PARIS, JULY 9.

General Boulanger is leaving here to take up the command at Clermont.

General Ferrand, Minister for War, received an immense popular ovation yesterday evening.

THE THRONE OF BULGARIA.

TIRNOVA, JULY 8.

Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Coburg Gotha has signified to the Sobranje his willingness to accept the Throne of Bulgaria, provided the Porte approves and the Powers recognize the election.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 9.

Russia regards the election of Prince Ferdinand to the Throne of Bulgaria as illegal.

The Russian Press without exception, in alluding to the action of the Sobranje, has adopted a hostile tone.

RESIGNATION OF THE REGENTS.

TIRNOVA, JULY 10.

The Regents have resigned in consequence of a conflict of opinion with M. Nicolaieff, Minister for War, and some other members of the Ministry.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 9.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff has received orders to defer his departure for the present.

THE FLOODS ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

The floods on the North-Western Railway have now subsided. In addition to the wide extent of embankment washed away, the principal damage done is that to three piers of a new viaduct which have fallen. It is hoped that regular through traffic will be resumed in a week.

A MADRAS ZEMINDARI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 10.

The installation of the lessees in possession and management of the Bhavagunga Zemindari took place on the 4th instant, and is described in the local papers as an occasion of great excitement and much rejoicings. Messrs. Stranack and Ryan represented the lessees. About 5,000 or 6,000 persons, of nearly half a million on the estate, met these gentlemen, and presented an address, and received a reply from Mr. Ryan. Altogether the proceedings augured well for the future relations between the European lessees and the native population.

THE ETON AND HARROW CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 10.

The Eton and Harrow cricket match was won by the former, Harrow making 101 in the first and 204 in the second innings; and Eton 205 in the first and required 101, with the loss of five wickets, in the second.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 8.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LISBON, JULY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Jumna, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, JULY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Columbo, left here this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 9.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left for Bombay yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dholleras	4 1-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. "	71¼
5 per cent. Consols for account	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106½
Bar Silver	44 1-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton		57,000	bales.
" " "	Surats	6,000	"
" " "	Imports of Cotton	84,000	"
" " "	Surats	19,000	"
Stock of Cotton		780,000	"
" "	Surats	157,000	"
Stock of Cotton in London		27,000	"

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH JUNE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam, Captain W. D. Worcester, arrived in Bombay harbour at 3 o'clock this morning with the Overland mails of the 24th June.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A P. & O. DIRECTOR.

A TELEGRAM has been received here announcing the death, on Thursday last, of Mr. Henry Bayley, one of the senior Directors of the P. & O. S. N. Company, the result of a carriage accident.

THE LAND REVENUE COLLECTOR'S OFFICES.

The offices of the Collector of Land Revenue, Abkari, Stationery and Publications will be removed this day from the Government Secretariat, where they have hitherto been located, to the Customs offices. Spacious accommodation has been provided for these offices on the ground flour of the Customs buildings by walling in with chunam-work that portion opposite the Export department, hitherto used for the storing of export and import merchandise. This change of habitation, it may be noted, is in accordance with the recommendation of the Finance Committee, whereby the Bombay Land Revenue Collector's office has been abolished, and that functionary's duties embodied in those of the Collector of Customs. It is with the a view to latter officer being able to exercise closer supervision that the change to be made to-day has been recommended. The Stamp Office will still continue to have its local habitation at the Secretariat.

INDIA AND THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

Mr. T. N. Mukharji, F.L.S., formerly officer in charge of the Exhibition Branch of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, and now Assistant Curator of the Bengal Museum, who was deputed to England for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition last year, has again been authorised to visit Europe for the Glasgow International Exhibition. He is expected in Bombay this morning, to have a consultation with the Bombay Committee before starting to-morrow.

PRIVATE MARKETS IN BOMBAY.

The following is the reply of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, to the letter of Mr. Chubildas Lalloobhoy, on the subject of his proposal to build a private market in Null Bazaar:—

In reply to your letter of 7th inst., I have the honour to inform you that the reason why the Town Council accorded sanction to Mr. Khote's market was that the Municipality was not prepared to erect a market in that locality themselves. In your case, however, that reason does not apply, as it has been for some time past intended to extend the Null Bazaar markets, by including the land on which you wish to erect a market, and it would be out of the question to allow a private market in such a position. I must, therefore, decline to bring your letter under reply to the notice of the Town Council, as there is no chance of your receiving permission to erect a private market in that locality.

THE DEPARTURE OF HOLKAR FROM LONDON.

Our special telegram announcing the abrupt departure of Holkar from London out of resentment at the manner at which he has been treated in connection with the Jubilee ceremonials, has attracted considerable attention throughout India. While some of the papers hesitate to pronounce any opinion until further information has been received, others comment on the incident at considerable length. The *Indian Daily News* says:—

We are inclined to ask what Sir Lepel Griffin, the "able administrator" in charge, has been about that there should be no ground for complaint of official neglect? He must have known the conditions on which Holkar consented to go to England, and he should have been able to so arrange matters that there should be no ground for complaint of official negligence. But besides Sir Lepel, there should be many old Indian officials at Home who know what is required and expected of Indian Princes on these ceremonies. Though Holkar is the only one who has "struck," so far as we know, there may be something in the statement that the other Indian Princes consider themselves slighted. And if they have come to the conclusion that "the English do not know the way to win their hearts," we are afraid this grand Jubilee demonstration has been thrown away upon them. They have probably seen that they had not been invited for their good or the good of the country. If this is the impression created, the Jubilee will probably prove to have been one of those political blunders which are said to be worse than crimes.

The *Madras Times*, in the course of a long article, says:—

We do not wonder that "the officials" have broken down; we should have wondered had they gone through the prolonged pageant without contretemps. The Englishman is perhaps at his very worst when he attempts the role of courtier; and of all Englishmen, the body of officials who are used each other in the dreary duties of the Court officials are, perhaps, the least possessed of natural or acquired courtesy. That the Indian Princes generally, and pre-eminently the Maharajah Holkar, should have been the victims of this flunkeyism in excelsis, is a matter for grave regret, as their comprehension of the ways of Western civilisation is, after all, but somewhat dim, and explanations and apologies might easily have tendered to, and which would readily be accepted by, say, the Heir-Apparent to the Emperor of Germany, or any one of the crowned heads present in London, are less likely to be efficacious in the case of an Oriental potentate. That the young Maharaja, showed his indignation by such an overt act as his conspicuous absence from the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Imperial Institute, does not say much for the judgment, or the influence, of those about him. Granted that his resentment was well founded, this display of it savoured too much of taking the law into his own hands, instead of seeking redress from the proper quarter.

The other Indian princes have apparently shown more tact and more dignity in this matter; and we have little doubt that, to them will be made the full *amends honorable*—possibly by their future Suzerain himself, than whom, no more gracious gentleman, or courteous Prince, now walks the earth. The datum that "an Indian Prince is not a British feudatory" is rather a sweeping statement; which, for the nonce, we will meet by the remark that so long as he remains *Indian*, and does not become any *other nation's feudatory*, we have naught to say.

The *Pioneer* writes:—

"The Maharaja Holkar has left London, and a telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* says that he has done so in a pet, because he has not had the consideration in England that he claims as his due. The telegram adds that Holkar kept away from the stone-laying at the Imperial Institute; and that the other Indian Princes too 'consider that they have been slighted throughout the Jubilee.' They are not British feudatories, they declare, and the English do not know the way to win their hearts. Without knowing more about the facts, it is impossible to form any sort of opinion of the justice of these complaints. The last remarks, if it is genuine, would seem to show that the heads of the Indian notabilities are a little turned, and that may they have had had, not too little attention but too much."

On Sunday evening, the 3rd instant, Captain Moberly, R.A., who was in command of 20 European Mounted Infantry, under Lieutenant Moody, of the 2nd Queen's, and 40 mounted Biluchis under Jemadar Aziz Khan, was at Zwathet village, near the Sinthe creek, in the Yemethen District, when he received news that a new pretender, the Sitkya Minlaung, otherwise known as Mga Minyaung, said to be a well known dacoit Boh of Toungdwingyi, with Boh Tha Hlaing, had just come down to Magyikon, on the border of the Pyinmana and Yemethen districts. Captain Moberly proceeded at once and surrounded Magyikon and rushed the village, surprising the dacoit leader in a *negligé*. The dacoits, who were about 80 or 100 in number, opened fire and then ran away. Captain Moberly galloped into the village and with his own hand shot Sitkya Minlaung. The Hlaing bolted, leaving his dah behind: five more dacoits were killed and 28 firearms, including two Snider carbines, were captured.

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.

A match was played in Saturday last between the Gymkhana and the Carlton Cricket Club. At eleven o'clock, the hour fixed on for beginning, the skies appeared very lowering, the wicket was, however, in very good order and at 11-30 the game began. Holland, who was down to play, did not turn up. This event considerably weakened the Gymkhana eleven, both in batting and bowling; his place was filled by Penny. Captain Challenor having won the toss, elected to go in and sent Penny and Gould to the wickets. Cruickshank and Little trundled the ball, and both were well on the spot. In the seventh over Penny was out l. b. wt., first wicket for 23. Yately took the vacancy, but was soon bowled by a yorker of Little's, two for 27. Moseley made a very short stay, bowled by Little, three for 31. In the next over Gould, who had played very steadily for his 17, walked out to pound an enticing ball of Cruickshank, missed it, and was clean bowled, four for 32. Wilkins now joined Blackwell, and some leather hunting was expected, but the latter, who appears quite out of batting form, slogged rashly at a perfectly straight ball, and was clean bowled, five for 37, and matters began to look serious for the Gymkhana. Bell now joined Wilkins, and these two soon put quite a different complexion on the game. The last comer hit freely all round, and punished both bowlers considerably. His score of 35 included 4 fours and 2 twos, etc., and considering the deadness of the ground it was a thoroughly good performance, six for 83. Challenor now went in, but cocked his first ball up into the slips, where it was well held by Fraser. Wilkins was the next to go, he had made 15 in the excellent form he always shows, till beaten by playing back to a real trimmer of Cruickshank's. This was the only mistake he made. Kreyer put on eight more, and was well bowled by Walsh, eight for 91. Tancred and Stacpole added two to the score between them, and the inning terminated for 96. The bowling and fielding of the Carlton were very good, and only one bye was made. It was now 1-45; and all adjourned for tiffin. Play was resumed punctually at 2-45. There has been a very heavy fall of rain in the interval, and the ground played more dead than ever. Wallick and Hale went to the wicket, to the bowling of Kreyer and Moseley. The very first ball bowled was grandly taken by Bell at the wickets. The Gymkhana appear at last to have got a man who can wicket-keep, which they have not had since Ashley left five years ago. We can fancy Gaddum's delight had he been still here. Ford played a good hard hitting innings for 27, but the innings of the side was Wallick's. He played every straight ball, and hit freely at any loose ones, and we must confess he got a good many of the latter. After making ten he was well taken at the wicket, but the umpire gave him not out. He saw eight wickets fall and was then bowled by Challenor for 31, and was vociferously applauded on his way to the tent. The other gave very little trouble and were all out for 87. This is the first time the Carlton have ever made a match of it, and several old Gymkhana cricketers were looking very glum as the score rose by degrees and Wallick kept adding ones and twos. As soon as he was out, victory was assured. We congratulate the Carlton on making such a good fight.

There was still an hour-and-a-half of play so the Gymkhana sent in Tancred, the "not out" man, and Gould the batter, playing tamely at the very first ball bowled, and put it into the hands of point, whether from indifference or carelessness. Here followed a series of disasters, wicket after wicket went down, till six were down for 29!

Challenor and Kreyer, in no way dismayed, now walked into the bowling and seemed to do just what they liked with it. A mighty square-leg hit by Challenor sent the ball flying right across the road, and when time was called he had made 16 not out and Kreyer 26. The total for seven wickets was 72. Below is the full score:—

GYMKHANA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
L Penny, lbw b Cruickshank	10	c Walsh, b Little	2
A P Gould, b Cruickshank	17	st Wallace, b Cruickshank	0
G Yately, b Little	3	b Little	10
R H Moseley, b Little	3		
D H Wilkins, b Cruickshank	15		
G F Blackwell, b Cruickshank	3	b Walsh	7
Capt. Challenor, c Fraser, b Walsh	6	not out	18
F W Bell, run out	35	b Little	2
C Kreyer, b Walsh	0	b Cruickshank	33
F A Tancred, not out	3	b Cruickshank	0
R D Stacpole, b Cruickshank	0		
Extra	3		
Total	96	for 7 wickets	75

BOWLING AVERAGE.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Kreyer	32	17	1	1
Wilkins	30	15	0	1
Challenor	30	26	0	1

CARLTON CRICKET CLUB.

H G Wallick, b Challenor	31
F Hale, b Bell	0
J Ford, b Challenor	27
H Fraser, b Wilkins	1
E F Penney, b Wilkins	1
W Walsh, c Bell, b Wilkins	4
A D Little, b Challenor	1
W Cruickshank, c Kreyer, b Challenor	1
A R Sharpe, b Wilkins	1
J Wallace, c Moseley, b Wilkins	1
F W Jelley, not out	11
Extras	7
	87

BOWLING AVERAGES.

1st Innings.	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Little	36	21	2	3
Cruickshank	42	23	2	3
Walsh	18	7	0	1
2nd Innings.				
Cruickshank	36	20	0	3
Little	36	21	0	3
Walsh	18	7	0	1

THE STATE OF AFGHANISTAN.

Cabul news shows that the Amir is holding durbars very regularly and conducting the business of State with his old vigour and sternness. His health is so much improved that he now takes riding exercise. On the termination of the Ramazan the usual annual review of troops of the Cabul garrison took place. In spite of many men having been sent to Ghazni, Khost and Jellalabad, there mustered some 800 artillery with horse, field, mountain and heavy guns; 800 regular cavalry, and a thousand Usbeg sowars; two complete infantry regiments and detachments from others amounting to over 2,000 infantry. In all there were thus between 4,000 and 5,000 men under arms. The Amir, accompanied by all his high officials and the British Envoy, Ata Ullah Khan, inspected the troops, and then in European fashion took up his position at the saluting flag for the march past. He is reported to have been pleased with the steadiness of the troops, whose discipline and drill seem to have improved.

Further news of the action near the Ab-i-Istada Lake on June 16 has been received. Ghulam Hyder with 1,200 picked infantry, 400 cavalry and two guns made a forced march of 18 miles, and then engaged a large body of Tarakis and Nasiris. After four hours' fighting he rebels retired to the hills in full retreat. Their loss is believed to have amounted to 70 killed and 300 wounded; among the former being the brother of the Nasiri chief. Ghulam Hyder lost six killed and 30 wounded. This action shows that the Nasiris, or some sections of them, have joined the rebels.

The Amir has drawn upon the Herat garrison for reinforcements to suppress the Ghilzais. Two battalions of Kabuli infantry and one regiment of cavalry reached Khandahar from that place on the 27th June. It is reported that some 400 or 500 of the soldiers who revolted at Herat are making their way to the Southern Ghilzai country, and this news has done something to cheer the Hotaks and Tarakis, whose prospects were looking gloomy. The Amir on his part has issued orders for the interception of these fugitives, and no doubt his officers will do there best to prevent a junction. Ghulam Hyder was at Zerinkhel, 15 miles south of the Ab-i-Istadha lake on the 25th of June, a number of rebels being at Tej, 20 miles away. There are the usual rumours of a great fight being imminent.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered	48	79	48	10	44	84	47	17
July 9, Saturday	0	81	0	56	0	70	0	77
" 10, Sunday	0	33	0	62	0	68	.....	
Total	49	93	49	28	45	07	47	94
Total corresponding date of last year	47	53	52	9	50	36	46	91

THE LAWN-TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND.

A special telegram from London announces that the contest for the Lawn-Tennis Championship of England has come off at Wimbledon, the winner being Mr. H. Lawford, with a score of three sets against two sets won by Mr. E. Renshaw. Mr. W. Renshaw, last year's champion did not contest in consequence of an injury to his elbow. Miss Bingley, last year's lady champion, has been beaten easily by Miss L. Dod. In May Lawford was opposed to E. Renshaw in the great Irish Championship meeting at Dublin, when the latter instead of being the vanquished was the victor. Lawford, however, who had recently married, and who admitted of only one superior determined to train into condition for the English championship. The following extract from the lawn-tennis correspondence of the *Pioneer* regarding the play at the Dublin championship meeting is interesting in view of Lawford's victory:—

On May 23, the great Irish championship meeting was commenced at Dublin. The singles championship, it may be as well to state, had been held, for three consecutive years by H. F. Lawford, who first deposed E. Renshaw in 1884. Last year the Renshaws did not play at Dublin, and Lawford had only the Irishmen to beat, his third victory giving him the cup for good. E. Renshaw was undoubtedly smarting under his defeats at the hands of Lawford, Grove and Lewis, and made a resolution to get into form for 1887, a resolution which he faithfully kept. The entry was a good one, comprising, as it did E. Renshaw, W. J. Hamilton, H. W. Wilberforce, H. Grove and the Hon'ble F. S. Lyon. Grove, who throughout the winter, had been playing a magnificent game in the South of France, was all abroad, and succumbed in the opening round to Wilberforce, who was certainly playing a very fine game, which took everyone by surprise, few being aware of the fact that this player had been practising hard with Lawford in London. The sets read 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 7-5 in Wilberforce's favour. The next round was devoid of interest, except that Hamilton, the hope of Ireland, put out Lyon (6-3, 8-6, 6-2) In the third round Wilberforce succumbed to Renshaw (6-2, 6-4, 6-1), and it was then seen what a careful game the last named had resolved to adopt. Wilberforce began in splendid style and looked all over a winner, but in a very few games Renshaw had his measure, and did very much as he liked. A very uninteresting penultimate round led to a most exciting final, Hamilton and Renshaw being left in. It being difficult to realise how thoroughly Renshaw had settled down to good behaviour, people were quite prepared to see his opponent win. It was argued that, whereas Hamilton could stay all day, Renshaw's condition was a very doubtful quantity. In the sequel it was Renshaw who stayed the longer, which fact was due to the extreme judiciousness of his play. He played as patiently and as free from all "gallery" as though there had been but four spectators present instead of some 4,000. Brilliant strokes he made in plenty; but the basis of his play was steady pegging away at the baseline, without much attempt at severity. Hamilton was also very brilliant, and, in activity about the court and in getting the ball up from good returns, was quite the equal of his opponent. But he showed too much youthful exuberance in the way of going for remote balls, often dashing the whole width of the court and even more. In this matter of judgment and in the execution of low, not-skimming volleys, Renshaw showed himself the superior: indeed, he may be said to have won by reason of his greater experience. At "one set all" matters were exciting enough for the Irishmen, but Renshaw won by 8 sets to 1 (6-4, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4) and had to meet Lawford, the holder, on the following day.

It was a curious fact that whilst few would venture to decide beforehand on the foregoing match, nearly everybody had made up his mind that the winner, whoever he might be, would infallibly be too much for Lawford. That player, however, began in a style which showed that he had lost none of his old skill, and gave Renshaw literally no chance in the first game, which he won in irresistible fashion, the ball whizzing along the side lines at a great pace. This exceedingly high pressure could not be maintained, and Renshaw keeping his head splendidly, crept slowly up and got on even terms. The set was closely contested all the way, and Lawford once wanted only one stroke to win it. The ground played none too truly, and this effected Lawford more than Renshaw, who won the set at 7-5. The second set Renshaw won rather easily; but the third was a ding-dong affair all the way, deuce being called innumerable times, and games all thrice. Renshaw winning at 9-7 after an hour's play. This won Renshaw the match, and regained him all his old prestige, for few cared to admit that he had not played so well for quite three years. It is, with him, simply a question of condition; and, looking at his more comfortable circumstances, he is deserving of the highest credit for the return to form which he has shown. Lawford was playing quite well enough to have beaten most of the crack players, and had he had his old wind, a still closer match would have resulted. As it was he was not able in the third set to follow up advantages, rapid and frequent journeys to the net being destructive of stamina.

Miss Lottie Dod, who is not yet sixteen, has made great improvement since last year. She is said to have always possessed the most powerful drive ever seen, but to be weak on the back-hand. This weakness cost her more than one match, but she sedulously studied to get rid of it, and now has a very fair back-hand. Added to this she volleys well, and takes the hard drives of Renshaw,—forehanded—close to the net, "Her half volleys," says an enthusiastic admirer, "are, at times, wonderful. An idea of her play may be gathered from the following account of the manner in which she acquitted herself at Dublin and Bath, by the correspondent from whom we have already quoted:—

The Irish had, of course, heard of her, but they very naturally pinned their faith on their own Miss L. Martin, a remarkably strong and fine all round player. Judge of their astonishment then when Miss Lottie Dod defeated her by two sets to love, the second a love-set! The effect was electrical, and for the rest of the week the sole topic of conversation throughout Dublin was Lottie Dod. Miss Maud Watson and she met in the final, and again did Miss Dod win by two sets to love, after a very good match, and so became Irish Championess. The double championship was won by W. J. Hamilton and F. S. Champion, who defeated, in an early round, E. Renshaw and H. Grove, playing badly. Hamilton's activity and sureness of "smash" are of great service in a four-handed game. The meeting was throughout attended by spectators, every available inch of room being taken up, and, except that the courts were none too good, was a very great success.

The next week, at Bath, Miss Maud Watson and Lottie Dod fought their battle once again, and again was little Dod victorious. Miss Watson showed the greatest determination, and would not be beaten. She got up her opponent's shard drives somehow in a wonderful way, and all but won the first set, for which she once lobbed one stroke only. Nothing can disturb Miss Dod's equanimity, and, pounding away harder than ever she won the set at 7-5. In the second set the finest play ever shown by ladies was seen, each lady excelling herself. Dod was again a little too good, and won at 6-4, thus securing the match at exactly the same figures as last year, when she accomplished the first overthrow of Miss Maud Watson.

At this meeting Grove showed a wonderful recovery of form, and completely smothered, by sheer brilliancy the well-known Irish player R. de S. H. Browne, who is a constant player at Bath, where he has won the West of England Championship more than once. Grove's display was something very much out of the way—everything he went for coming off—for Browne was playing not at all badly. Dwight, who won last year, met Grove in the final and won the first set, but had no chance afterwards. W. Renshaw and Browne won the Doubles from Dwight and Grove, but the play was not very blue, Renshaw being out of form and careless as well. In consequence of this he and Miss Bracewell, his partner of last year, were beaten in the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles by Mr. Dwight and Miss L. Dod, whose play in a four-handed match is a capital mixture of skill and tactical judgment. In this class of match the gentlemen are far from having matters their own way. Of course, they do most of the volleying; but they do not have as much as they did. The Misses Dod won the Ladies' Doubles, beating in the final the Misses Watson. Thus, on the same day, Miss L. Dod opposed Miss Maud Watson three times and came off victorious on each occasion—and every time the match was won by her. It is, indeed, a curious reversion of affairs when gentlemen owe their successes to their lady-partners. Miss L. Dod is of more value on one side of the net than W. Renshaw (with a poor partner) on the other. The fact is, the ladies do not trouble the gentlemen more than they can help.

The precise date on which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will start on his tour in Behar has not yet been settled, nor have the dates on which he will arrive at the different stations to be visited been as yet finally decided. It is, however, certain that his Honor will visit the following stations; Burdwan, Kishnagar, Berhampur, Murshidabad, Malda, Purnia, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Dharbunga, Muzaffarpur, Betia, Hawa, Chapra, Patna, Sasseram, Arrah, Gya, and Rampur Beauleah. The tour will probably last until the second week in September, after which his Honour will return for a few weeks to Darjiling. All the early part of the tour will be made by river in the Government yacht Rhotas.

VANDALISM AT BIJAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. Edward Reinold, in a cloud of elegant invective, which certainly was not required to give point to his statements, practically admits, with amusing *naïveté*, that Mr. Theodore Beck's criticism was not, in its essential points, misdirected. It is a matter of no concern to the public whether the disfigurement of the Sultan Mahmud and Bukhari mosques is the outcome of the ingenuity of the "District Engineer," or of the superior person, who proposed to "let" the Ibrahim Rosa and to convert the mausoleum of Ali II. into a Lunatic Asylum—for his own use! All that one cares for is that the unchecked deformation of the magnificent structures raised by the dynasty of Ussuf Adil Shah should effectually be put a stop to.

Mr. Reinold comes forward to enlighten your readers that "there is a sad want of bona *fides* about these sensational newspaper writers when talking about the artistic merits of the Bijapur buildings," and that "one of the most perfect of the secular ruins" is devoid of architectural beauty. Well, a District Engineer cannot be suspected of talking "arrant nonsense"; but the statements suggest the reflection whether the vandals of Northern Europe in the 5th century did not entertain equally correct notions about the monuments of ancient Rome being utilised "for modern requirements"—I remain, &c.,

Murad, July 6. BIJAPURI.

IN RE PARELL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the report in your issue of to-day's date of the proceedings in this matter before Mr. Justice Jardine yesterday of an application to remove me from the office of Joint-Official Liquidator herein, I have to state that the allegations affecting both Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, my solicitors, and myself, contained in the affidavit of Mr. Henry Stead, upon which the rule was granted, will, so soon as the matter can be brought on, be shown to be either incorrect, untrue, or misleading. As however the Judge is sitting in Sessions, the opportunity may not arise for a few days, and I have to request that your readers will not in the interval accept what has been published as true.—Yours, &c.,

July 8. THOMAS LIDBETTER.

THE SCHOOLS FINAL EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Bombay Government have introduced "The Schools Final Examination," abolishing, at the same time, the English V. Standard, or as it is otherwise termed, "The 1st Class Public Service Certificate Examination." It is not my intention to dispute the usefulness of the new examination, but then, I mean to ask the Government, what they mean to do with the men that have already passed the examination above alluded to. It would be an unjust act on the part of Government, if these men are made equal, in the share of Government employments, to those, that have qualified themselves for the 2nd class Public Service. As the question is not as yet decided, it would be a timely request to Government to decide the point satisfactorily.—Yours, &c.,

Bassein, July 8. JUSTICE.

THE PARADE OF THE PASHAS.

Much indignation continues to be manifested in Ceylon at the trotting out of Arabi Pasha and his fellow-exiles on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration in Colombo. A correspondent, writing on the subject to the *Times of Ceylon*, says:—

"I am told that it was not their own idea; but that they were in the Moorish Pavilion on Tuesday afternoon, when an official came up in uniform—I can't find out his identity; was it Mr. G. W. Campbell, an old friend of theirs?—and told them they were wanted to join in the procession; otherwise they would not have pushed themselves forward. In the Dark Ages, we know, conquerors made their captives take a prominent part in ceremonial procession, but I thought this custom had died out long ago with torture, ransom, and other barbarities, and would not have been repeated in this year of grace. The Egyptians are prisoners and nothing else, and, while keeping guard over them, the Ceylon Government ought to let them severely alone. Their assertions about loyalty to Queen Victoria I call offensive hypocrisy." From the fact that Arabi Pasha took no part in the presentation of an address to the Governor on Jubilee Day, we inferred that all was not harmony between the Egyptian exiles. This is now confirmed by a letter which we publish in another column from Yacoub Samy, Ally Fehmy, and Mahmoud Fehmy, who say they were not with Arabi when he paraded in front of the Governor at the Jubilee ceremonial. These request that we shall "not speak of them as Arabi's fellow-exiles, as every one is responsible for his own actions." We take this to mean that the above-named Egyptians do not wish to be linked with Arabi in anything, and that a serious quarrel has taken place between them, Arabi's friends being Abdulal, Toulba, and Mahomed Sami, who, together with Arabi, paraded in front of the Governor last Tuesday.

A joint letter signed by Yacoub Samy, Ally Fehmy, and Mahmoud Fehmy has been addressed to the editor of the *Times of Ceylon* as under:—

We were astonished when we read in your issue of the 29th ultimo an Editorial note relating to the "Egyptian Exiles and the Jubilee." With regard to the procession at Galle Face, that you mentioned the names of Arabi, Yacoub Samy, and Fehmy who, you say, stepped out of the procession and walked past the pavilion. We beg to contradict that we were not among Arabi on that day or walked in front of the pavilion, nor did we accompany Arabi and the procession or occupy a place with them. No doubt there were a great multitude of people, Police Officers, Europeans, Moors, Malays and others who known to us by name and persons that follow Arabi and the procession. As you have given wrong names, we beg that you will be good enough to correct the names. It is true that we have submitted an address to His Excellency the Governor, by permission, at the Queen's House, as published in your issue of the 30th ultimo. Further we beg, in future, if you will have occasion to speak of any of us, to mention our names and not to speak of us as Arabi's fellow-exiles, as every one is responsible for his own action.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 8:—The barometer has fallen rapidly in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal, and slightly over the remainder of Northern India. It continues rising on the West Coast and Southern India, and is nearly a tenth of an inch above normal at the entrance of the Bay. The winds are blowing very strongly on the Bombay Coast, and have strengthened on the Bengal Coast, where they are to-day slightly above their average. The July intensity pressure is very uniform to-day over the whole of Northern India, and the winds are hence light and irregular in Upper India. Moderate rain has fallen on the Bombay Coast, and heavy in Guzerat, and some parts of Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces, Rajkote, Mount Abu and Seoni each report three inches, and Ahmedabad, Bombay and Morar, two inches. Bengal current gave many light showers in Bengal and the North-West Provinces, but no amount exceeding one inch. Akyab received four inches. The pressure conditions and the winds are favourable to the continuation of rain to-day, except in Upper India.

July 10.—The barometer has fallen over the whole of Northern India; the fall is very large in the Punjab; where the barometer is now a tenth of an inch below normal. It is also large in Bengal, Assam and Arracan, where the barometer is also nearly a tenth of an inch below the normal. The pressure has increased rapidly along the west Coast of India, and is very considerably above the aver age. The winds are unchanged on the west Coast, but strong and almost equally the winds are blowing across the Central Provinces and Central India; the winds have strengthened again on the Bengal Coast, but are feeble, with much irregular and light cyclonic motion, in the Gangetic plain. More general rain has fallen in Bengal, Behar and Eastern districts, the North-West Provinces and in Burma. Akyab, Moulmein, Diamond Island and Burdwan report three inches; Jhansi two inches; Gya, Hazaribagh, Berhampore and Chittagong one inch; Mussoorie has received eleven and a half inches during a local thunderstorm. The Bombay current has given general rain to the Coast districts, Central India and Central Provinces, but the amounts are generally smaller than those of the preceding day.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS IN THE PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE.

At the Sessions on Saturday, the trial of Thomas Thomas, an European 30 years age, on a charge of embezzlement, was commenced before Mr. Justice Jardine and a special jury, consisting of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. M. C. Turner (foreman), R. B. Kama, Dossibhay Edalji, F.G. Damarjee, J. M. Skinner, R. H. Nixon, Babaji Kashinath, Alfred E. Hare, and Frank S. Punnett. The following peryamp were challenged by the prisoner's counsel: Messrs. Samuel Eaaji, R. Pearson, and Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Wadia.

The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Advocate-General and Mr. Ghitty, instructed by Mr. Frere, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Russell conducted the defence.

The charge against the prisoner, as read by the Clerk of the Crown, was that on or about the 27th January, being a public servant, that is an Assistant Accountant, and last-note writer of the Paper Currency Department, the prisoner was entrusted with Rs. 800 to be paid to one Chandulal Ramsoordas, and that he committed a criminal breach of trust in respect of that sum by dishonestly converting it to his own use, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code. The prisoner was further charged with having on or about the 23rd November 1886 committed a criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 50 to be paid to one Shiwa Nathaji, and also with having committed a similar offence on or about the 22nd December 1886, in respect of a sum of Rs. 100 to be

embezzlements, with the proceeds of which he paid the applicants for monies which he had previously embezzled. As long as the prisoner omitted to make all the inquiries as was demanded by the office rules, so long Mr. Sterndale could have no cognizance of any half notes, presented by an applicant to the prisoner. If a man made an application for getting money on half notes, there was nothing to prevent the prisoner retaining the notes with him, producing the payslip to the Registrar, the Treasurer and Mr. Sterndale for their signature, and then getting the money across the counter, the very same day if he liked; and after the usual period of six months had expired, he was in a position to make other embezzlements to satisfy the previous applicants. In all the three cases that were before the jury, the prisoner had omitted to take the intermediate proceedings before receiving payment. Section 254 of the Criminal Procedure Code renders the prosecution powerless to charge a prisoner with more than three offences of the same kind, although he might have committed three hundred; and he (the Advocate General) might say that although the jury would have to confine themselves to taking evidence in regard to these charges only, they would not be justified in assuming those were the only offences the prisoner might have committed. The three charges preferred against the prisoner were all of a particularly simple character. When a selection had to be made, the prosecution, of course, strove to select those charges which could be placed before the jury in the simplest form. All the offences were exactly the same. Only the applicants, and the sums claimed by them, were different in each case. The first charge was in respect of six half notes of one hundred rupees each, in respect of which one Chundoolal Ramseerdas had applied for repayment on the 28th December 1886. Under the ordinary circumstances, the payment on account of these notes would not be due before the 28th of last month But they would find on evidence of a most absolutely cogent character that the pay slip was produced to the Registrar, the Treasurer, and Mr. Sterndale, and their initials and signatures obtained on the 27th January—that is, only four days after the application—and the money was paid to the prisoner, but not paid to Chundoolal They would further find that after the money had been so received, the prisoner sent Chundoolal the series of questions which the applicants were always required to answer. The second charge related to a sum of Rs. 50. The jury must remember that the amount of the money did not affect the offence in the slightest degree. This sum was in respect of an application made by one, Bhima Nathaji, and dated the 8th October last. In this case too all the intermediate proceedings were omitted, and on the 23rd November, that is, six weeks after the application, the prisoner got payment of the money. After he had got the money they found him writing for information as to the proof of the applicant's claim. The third case was in regard to a sum of Rs. 100, where the application was dated 22nd December, and the payslip was dated the very same day. After he had got the money, the whole series of proceedings were gone through, which pointed to the prisoner's intention to complete his record of all the proper proceedings, so that on his record being examined, it would appear that everything that ought to be done had been done. Such was an outline of the facts of this extremely simple case—extremely simple, when the jury had grasped the main features of it. But at the same time the learned counsel said he was amply justified in putting the services of a special jury into requisition, because it was a case in which they could appreciate the evidence better than a common jury. He had noticed that in the Police Court certain questions were put with regard to the system of the office. But counsel submitted that they had nothing to do here with the system of the office, so far as the laxity or strictness of the system was concerned. That could not effect in the slightest degree the guilt or innocence of the accused. If the prisoner, as an employe of Government, took advantage of his position, and abused the trust reposed in him on account of any laxity in the system, that did not make him one whit less guilty. He (the Advocate-General) knew he was stating a truism; but sometimes it was just as well even to repeat a truism. The learned counsel then proceeded to call the witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Robert Sterndale, Assistant-Accountant General in in charge of Currency, being examined by the Advocate-General, said: I know the prisoner. He was employed in my department for about eleven years. He has been employed as lost notes clerk, for the last five years. Lost notes include mutilated notes. Government, subject to certain conditions, pay the holders of half or mutilated notes. The applicant, with a lost or mutilated note, goes first to the lost note writer, namely the prisoner. He would hand to the applicant this form (shown), to be filled up, and the applicant would then sign the form. Upon that being done a form of inquiry would be handed to the applicant, and the particulars of the notes would be written upon it by the prisoner. The form would be signed by me before being given to the applicant, and no further steps would be taken until the questions asked in this form were satisfactorily answered. The time satisfactory answers might take days, months or years to be given. Upon the information being completed, the prisoner's next duty would be to make an abstract or *precis* of the case, and it would be submitted to me by him. In the meantime, the notes would lie in a box in my possession. The notes would be given to me by the prisoner, after entering the particulars in a register kept by himself for the purpose. Upon the form being submitted to me, I call for all the papers and make my own remarks at the back of the *precis*, and I recommend payment, if I think fit, after a period of six months had expired, and when I have recommended payment, I send the form to the Accountant-General. He minutes on it any observations he has to make, and ultimately say, whether the money should be paid or not. Six months are always allowed to expire before money is paid. On the expiry of that period the applicant is always required to fill in this indemnity bond. (Shown.) Upon the bond being furnished to my satisfaction it is the prisoner's duty to prepare a pay slip, attached to which are the half notes. When he has prepared the pay slip and before it is signed or initialled by anybody, the prisoner comes to me and gets from me the half notes referred to in it. Having got the notes from me, the prisoner would next take the payslip with the notes to the Registrar, in order to have his certificate to the effect that the note is outstanding in the registers. The registar writes on the payslip "blank" and "noted in register." Prisoner then goes to the head accountant for his signature.

As a matter of fact has Thomas been in the habit of signing it as Assistant Accountant?—He has. He did that with my knowledge and sanction. He next took it to the treasurer, who signed it. It was his duty next to bring the payslip to me, and on its being presented to me with the previous signatures, I signed it. The prisoner then took it back to the treasurer, who initialled it.

In case where the applicant's name was not entered as that of the payee, whose name was inserted in his place?

Sometimes that of the prisoner and sometimes of an office peon. That was a recognized practice in the office. The payslip would be taken by the person named as payee to the counter. The note-examiner would be the first person into whose hands it should go, and he hands it to the note receiver. Ultimately the money is handed over by the payee to the cashier. It would be entirely irregular on the part of the prisoner to make out a payslip and get payment, without going through all the intermediate proceedings. It would also be entirely irregular for the prisoner to retain any of the half notes and not give them in my custody. In one of the cases which form the subject-matter of this charge, only a month has been allowed to elapse between the application and the making up of the payslip. This paper shows is a requisition for information from Chundalal, which is dated two days after the money was paid. It was an irregular mode of proceeding. This is an application by Bhima Batia for a refund of Rs. 50. Except the signature, it is in the handwriting of the prisoner. It is dated 28th October 1886. The body of the payslip in regard to it is in the prisoner's handwriting. It is signed by me and bears all the other enfacements. The date of the slip and its payment is 23rd November 1886, and the prisoner's name is inserted in his own handwriting as payee. I cannot say whether I had received from the prisoner the fifty-rupee note in this case, or given it back to him. In this case too none of the intermediate proceedings were taken. This is an application (shown) by Janmahomed 4n regard to a lost note for Rs. 100. It is dated 22nd December 1886, and the payslip, in which the name of Thomas is inserted as payee, bears the same date.

What is the prisoner's salary?: Rs 55 per month.

Who first told you about these alleged misappropriations?: I knew about them from Mr. Thomas's own confession.

Mr. Russell: I object to that answer. I do not find fault with the Advocate-General, but with Mr. Sterndale for using the word "confession."

The Advocate-General said the word "confession" might be changed to "statement."

Will you give me the date on which the statement was made?

It was about the 2nd or 3rd June in my office. I was going upstairs into my rooms, when the prisoner ran after me; and the statement I refer to was made to me upon the stairs.

Before he made that statement to you, did you hold out to him any inducement, threat or promise?—Certainly not.

Did you say anything to him at all before he made that statement to you?—Nothing at all. Nothing had ever passed between me and the prisoner with regard to the subject-matter of the statement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell: I was alone on the stairs when he made the statement to me.

Did you tell the accused that he would not lose his situation, or any words to that effect?—I did not.

Did you not tell him that you knew the Assistant Secretary to Government, and nothing further would come of it?—Certainly not.

Did you see his wife with reference to this matter?—I did.

On that day?—No, it was several days after.

Did you tell the accused you would see his wife on the day when he made the statement to you?—No.

Did not the accused say on that day that he had a wife and children to support?—No, he did not.

Did you tell the accused that he would be continued in office?—No.

Was he not continued in his service, as a matter of fact?—Yes, he was for 18 days.

Do you undertake to say, Mr. Sterndale, that you did not lead him to believe that you had made him a promise to that effect?—I made no promise at all. I have no power to condone offences of that kind.

I ask you, Mr. Sterndale, whether you did not tell him at that interview that it would be better for him to tell you all that had happened?—Yes, I did.

Mr. Russell, said that Mr. Sterndale, having told the accused that it would be better for him if he told him all, any statement made by the accused to the witness was inadmissible.

Before this point was decided, the Advocate-General was permitted to put the following questions to Mr. Sterndale:—Did you say anything whatever, to the prisoner before he made the statement to you?—No, nothing.

Then at what stage of the interview was it that you said to the prisoner it would be better for him, if he would tell you everything?—That was after he had made the statement.

Will you tell me whether he made any further statement to you, after you had said it would be better for him to tell you the whole truth?—Not on that day.

Did he on any subsequent day make a further statement?—He did.

I suppose you are quite able to tell us what he told you on the first day, distinctly and separately, from what he told you on other occasions?—Yes, I can.

Mr. Russell here submitted that the statement of the accused ought not to be admitted. The issue narrowed itself into this—whether having regard to inconsistencies in some of the answers given by Mr. Sterndale, his memory on this point could be relied on. The matter turned upon Mr. Sterndale's recollection, which was of the vaguest nature. It appeared likely that the witness had told that thing to the accused before any statement was made by the accused.

The Advocate-General was perfectly content to leave the matter to his Lordship's discretion. What might have happened on that occasion was a matter of very wide speculation. But they had only to concern themselves with what had been stated by the witness in the box. There was not the slightest incorrectness or inconsistency in his evidence. His learned friend had entirely failed to elicit from the witness anything to the effect that the witness had said something to lead the prisoner to entertain any hope. The witness had said in cross-examination that at the interview he told the prisoner that it would be better from him to tell the truth. But in re-examination he explained that he had uttered those words after the prisoner had made his statements, and that he had provoked no further statement on that occasion. The learned counsel, however, left the matter entirely in the hands of the Court, saying that he did not wish to press any point unduly against the prisoner.

His Lordship said the Court could only act on the evidence before it. The statement of the witness was that the prisoner had made his statement before any inducement was offered to him, and therefore the statement was admissible.

Re-examination continued: Now, Mr. Sterndale, you will tell us what the prisoner told you on the stairs before you said it would be better for him to tell the truth?—As I was going up the stairs, Thomas ran after me and stopped me, saying "Sir, I have something to confess to you." On my asking him what it was, he said, "I have been doing wrong; I have been taking money that I should not have taken." I said, "That is a very serious case; you must tell me all about it," and so saying I took him from the stairs into my own office room. He then said——

Mr. Russell: I object to it. Witness said "you must tell me all about it." That constitutes a sort of threat from one in superior authority.

The Advocate-General: As my learned friend has objected, I will rest content with what I have elicited.

In answers to further questions put by the Advocate General, the witness said: When Thomas has received money on account of any claim, it is his duty to pay it or remit by money order to the applicant, and to file the receipt when it reaches him. If the peon gets the money it is his duty to deliver it to Thomas, who remits it to the applicant.

The witness's cross-examination was then resumed: Thomas received a salary of Rs. 55 per month. He got less than that amount when he first joined the office. His pay was raised to Rs. 55 about a year ago.

And out of that sum he has to pay the income-tax, I suppose?—I am not sure of that.

He has also got a wife and two children, has he not?—I believe he has. The prisoner was arrested on the 18th June, and the conversation between me and him took place on the 2nd or 3rd of the month. He was employed in the office till the day of his arrest; but he was not made to do his ordinary work.

When did the practice arise for the Assistant Accountant to sign the payslips, instead of the Head Accountant?—More than twelve years ago.

The rules say that the Head Accountant is to sign them?—Yes, they do; and the Head Accountant does sign them sometimes.

Is it a matter of indifference then as to who signs the payslip?—No, the assistant signs it in the absence of the Head Accountant.

Was the Head Accountant absent on the occasions when the three payslips in the present case were signed?—He was present.

How did Thomas come to sign them then? Was that another irregularity?—Yes, it was. It is my duty to see that the payslips are properly signed. I look principally to the signature of the treasurer.

Do you mean to say that it is not as much your duty to look to the Accountant's signature?—It is. Although it was irregular, the signature of Thomas was allowed through my sanction. The Accountant-General's final signature is necessary in every case, except where a note is only slightly mutilated. The indemnity bond does not come to me. It is seen by the Accountant. The sureties are, however, approved by me, but they are so approved long before the bond is executed.

Do you mean to say that when the sureties are approved by you, no reference is made to the bond under which they are liable?—Yes.

Is that your invariable practice?—Yes.

Is it an indorsement, a piece of paper that is sent to you with reference to the sureties?—Yes, it is a separate form altogether.

What is the name of your Head-Accountant?—Mr. Dinanath Pandurang. He is a very old servant. It is his duty to approve the bond before the payslip is sent to the cashier. The bond is submitted to him along with the payslip. The meaning of the words "blank" and "noted in the register," is that there are no outstandings.

Since when has the practice commenced in your office to allow payslips to be made out in the name of the peon and the lost note writer?—It is a very long standing practice. It is an unwritten rule.

Do you know many instances in which a peon is made out as the payee?—Yes, by peon I do not mean office hamal.

And then when the applicant calls, the peon pays the money?—No, the lost note-writer does it.

The peon may also pay money to the applicant?—Yes, he may. But he has no chance of appropriating the money to himself, except through the negligence of the lost note writer, to whom he should deliver the money.

If that is so, why is the payslip made out in the name of the peon?—In order to save the lost note-writer the trouble of going down to get the money. It is like sending a cheque to a Bank.

Are any steps taken in the office, after the money has been paid, to ascertain if the applicant has received his money?—No; I always have custody of the notes, until the payslips are produced. When money is to be sent by post, it is taken by the peon to the Post-office. It is the prisoner's duty to hand him the money. In the case of a counter-claim, the matter is not taken up until it is settled by a Court of Law.

When the payslip is brought to you, do you compare it with the notes in your possession?—No.

Have you never compared the numbers of the notes with the numbers on the payslips?—I do so sometimes.

Did you compare the numbers in the case of Chundulal's notes?—None of the notes came into my possession.

Did you not tell my learned friend that you could not say whether they had come into your possession or not?—In this case the notes were cashed almost immediately, and therefore they could not have come into my possession.

Do you keep any register of the notes that are handed to you?—No, I do not.

Then how can you say these notes were not handed to you?—I think so from the shortness of interval that elapsed between the original application and the cashing of the notes.

Were these particular notes entered in the register?—They were.

Before the accused was arrested, did you ever look into his register to see whether the entries made by him were correct?—Only occasionally. I am not bound to see every entry.

Before he was arrested, did you compare his register with the one kept by Mr. Graham?—No, I had looked into the prisoner's register before he had made the statement to me.

And did you find the entries correct on these occasions?—Apparently so.

Were they correct on not?—I could not say. They have been proved afterwards not to be correct, but they looked so before.

I believe in consequence of these irregularities your office is being overhauled by a gentleman from Calcutta?—Yes.

And the whole system is being re-arranged?—No.

Is not every department, including your own, being inquired into?—All the departments are under me.

The whole office is being supervised?—I cannot say.

Then is the gentleman from Calcutta come to your office to do nothing?—He has come to look into this particular case.

As well as into the working of your office generally?—I do not know what are his instructions.

Will you undertake to say, Mr. Sterndale, you do not know what that gentleman has come here for?—I do not know his private instructions.

That is not an answer to my question. I ask whether you do not know why that gentleman has come here for?—He has come over to inquire into this fraud case.

But, as a matter of fact, he is supervising your and whole office?—No. At present he has confined himself to this case. What he may do hereafter I do not know.

Has he not told you what he is going to do?—No.

Nor you have received any intimation from Calcutta as to what he is going to do?—No, not the slightest.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General: Mr. Ratanji has succeeded the accused as lost note-writer.

Between the 2nd and the 18th June, you told us that the prisoner was retained under suspension, and that new work was given to him. What was that work?

Mr. Russell: That question does not arise out of my cross-examination.

The Judge: I do not think it does.

The Advocate-General: Perhaps, your Lordship will make a note of my question, and my learned friend's objection.

Did you give directions as to the fresh work he was to do?—I did.

Was the prisoner suspended before or after he had made the statement on the stairs to you?—About 8 or 10 days before, because I had reason to be dissatisfied with his work.

You told me that you could not say whether the notes in that particular case had come to you and had been given back by you. You afterwards told my learned friend that they could not have come to you. How do you reconcile the two statements?—At that time I had in my mind the particular case of Jan Mahomed, in which the note was cashed within an hour or so after it was delivered to the prisoner. I inferred from this that the prisoner could not have given the note to me. As to all these three case, I have no independent recollection on the point. At the time of my signing the payslip nothing is brought to me, except the payslip itself with the notes attached.

Does the original responsibility of going through all the different stages in the proceeding rest with the prisoner?

Mr. Russell: I object to this question as being put in a most leading form. The witness has heard it now.

The Advocate-General: And I suppose he will answer it, unless your Lordship allows the objection. I may, however, put the question in another form. With whom does the original responsibility rest?—With the prisoner.

Who is Mr. Graham?—He is the Registrar.

By the Court: All the duties of the lost note writer, from the time of the application to the time of payment are defined by written rules made by the Government.

If the prisoner had reported to you that he had drawn up a payslip and received the money before the period of six months had elapsed, what would you have done?—Well, in such a case I would have got the money deposited in the office till that time expires, and removed him from the post.

Supposing he knew the bond had not been executed, would it be right for him to pay money to the applicant?—No, certainly not.

In these particular cases what was his duty after he had received the money?—In the first place, my Lord, he ought not to have received the money.

Well, I ask, what was his duty after he had drawn the money?—He should then have come to me and handed over the money.

Dowlatram Goolabchund, a moonim in the employ of Chandulal Ramseerdas, said that he had gone to the prisoner two or three times for the money, and was told by him that he should get the money after a period of six months had expired.

Cross-examined: When the prisoner told you to come at the end of six months, did you go to him at the end of that time?—Six months have not yet expired. A fortnight must still elapse before I can get the money.

D. P. Dias, a note examiner in the Paper Currency Office, and Pestonji Edulji, a note receiver, were then examined as to the procedure that was gone through in the present case.

Cursondas Luxmidas, a cashier in the Currency Office, deposed to having paid the sum of Rs. 600 to Thomas on the 27th January last.

Cross-examined: The witness could say that the money was paid to Thomas, because his name was mentioned on the face of the cheque.

Is it not possible that a sepoy might have brought this cheque to you and received payment?—Thomas came oftener than the peons to receive payment; and I always paid money to the person whose name was mentioned on the pay slip. I will swear that I never paid a peon a cheque bearing the name of Thomas. I paid the money only when the cheque was made out in his name. Another cashier, named Dasabhoy Sisapurji, gave similar evidence.

Custoor Ambhav, a partner in the firm of Bhima Nathaji, said he had not yet received the money with respect to Bhima Nathaji's claim.

Moosa Myaji, the Bombay agent of Jan Mahomed, said he had not yet received the money on account of Jan Mahomed's claim.

After this two more clerks in the Currency Office were examined, Ratanji Pestonji Kapadia, the present lost note-writer in the Currency Office, was called. He said that from the 1st to the 18th June last, he and Thomas were engaged in making a list of the claims in the lost-note department which had not been paid. Witness produced the list in Court, and said it was in the handwriting of Thomas.

Over what period does that list extend?

Mr. Russell: I object to the question, in fact to the whole of the witness's evidence as being utterly irrelevant to the present charge.

The Advocate-General: My learned friend will be good enough to state his objection to the particular question I have put.

Mr. Russell: I say the witness must be only asked questions that have a reference to the present charge.

The Advocate-General: And that is all I intend to do.

The examination of the witness was then continued: The list contained the name of Chandulal Ramseerdas under the year 1887. His claim was put down in the list at Rs. 1,900, and the denominations of the different notes were stated there. The prisoner had written the letter D with his own hand against certain claims.

By the Court: I was doing this work with Thomas by Mr. Sterndale's directions.

Did Mr. Sterndale supervise the work?—He did, my Lord. He used now and then to come to our table.

Did Mr. Sterndale speak to Thomas when you were doing this work?—He did.

Was the letter D written under Mr. Sterndale's directions?—No, my Lord.

At whose instance was it written?—Thomas himself wrote it of his own will.

Was the letter put in there in consequence of any directions give by Mr. Sterndale?—No, Sir.

To Mr. Russell: I do not know what passed between the accused and Mr. Sterndale before this list was made out.

The Advocate-General proposed to recall Mr. Sterndale as to what directions he had given. Mr. Russell objected, and the objection was allowed.

After Mr. Ratanji had concluded his evidence, his Lordship asked if the prisoner wished to explain anything to the Court. The prisoner replied he had nothing to say.

The Judge: Have you anything to say whether you received the sums of Rs. 600, or Rs 100, or Rs 50, as specified in the charge.

The prisoner: No, my Lord.

The Judge: Or anything about the course of proceeding in the Currency Office?

The prisoner: I do not wish to say anything, I have left my case in the hands of my counsel.

The Court adjourned at 5 o'clock till this morning. The jury was discharged with the usual warning.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in commenting the other day on the practical jokes perpetrated by the Admiralty in sending out preserved meats to Australia, rice to India, and sugar and rum to Jamaica, expressed the belief that they were quite capable of sending coals to Newcastle. In point of fact, they do so, for it appears from a Newcastle paper that Welsh coal has been sent overland from Cardiff to war-vessels fitting out in the Tyne. The same process has also been employed in coaling a vessel in the Forth, though the ship is said to have been lying at the time "within sight of an excellent steam colliery." "The truth is," Mr. Labouchere remarks, "that there is no conceivable form of blundering too idiotic for the presiding geniuses of Whitehall," and he adds:—"While the Admiralty are occupied in sending Welsh coal to Newcastle, it might be a good thing if they sent a little Newcastle coal to take the place of the rubbish called patent fuel that is now supplied at the foreign coaling-stations. I hear many complaints about this stuff, which, according to one writer, is generally reduced to powder by the time it has been unloaded, kept in store, and then taken on board ship again. In that state it is said that "it will not keep up steam, and it all goes up the chimney." Yet at some of the stations each ship coaling is required to take one-half her fuel in this form."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN COAL MINES.

One of the greatest obstacles to the growth of industrial enterprise in India is the difficulty of obtaining a cheap and abundant supply of fuel. There are four kinds of fuel in use on Indian railways, namely coal, coke, patent fuel, and wood. The heavy price of coal from the English mines makes its use almost prohibitive, excepting in places conveniently accessible from the coast; coke can only be used in combination with other fuel and is deficient in heat-producing qualities patent fuel is not only unsatisfactory but is expensive; and to denude the forests of wood is contrary to the policy of Government. The importance of developing the Indian coal mines is therefore obvious. The following extracts from Colonel Conway-Gordon's railway administration report shows what has been done in this direction during the past year:—

KURHURBAREE AND SERAMPORE COLLIERS.

The East Indian Railway Collieries at Kurhurbaree and Serampore supplied 178,431 tons of steam coal for use on the undertaking, the issue price for the year being Rs. 2-4-0 per ton.

WARORA COLLIERY.

At the Warora Colliery the "Waddle fan" for ventilating the mines has been fitted up; the buildings however, remained to be finished when time offers. The mining Engineer reports that when certain stoppings and walls for directing the current of air in the pit are complete, the ventilation by this fan will be perfect.

During the official year 1886-87 the out-put of coal was 111,915 tons against 96,258 tons of the previous year; the increase of 15,657 tons in the year under report is due to large demands from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, who, during 1886-87, took 9,480 tons more than in 1885-86, or 15,364 tons in excess of the quantity provided in the agreement.

During the year under review the fires in the mine continued to be a source of expense and anxiety to all engaged on the work. That part of the mine known as the "South-East Broken" showed signs of approaching combustion. It was, however, promptly walled off so far arresting more mischief. The colliery by itself paid about 11 per cent. during 1886, and the sinking fund to end of December 1886 amounted to Rs 94,048.

UMARIA COLLIERY.

At the Umaria Colliery it is believed that, as shafts Nos. 2 and 3 have now been sunk below the lower seam of coal, there is no immediate necessity for sinking other shafts, as the area of coal which can now be won without further outlay is sufficient for the present. The out-put during the year was 7,721 tons.

The cost per ton is excessive, due to the small out-put, and until the demands necessitate an out-put of 5,000 or 6,000 tons per month it is likely to remain so.

The principal customers are the Great Indian Peninsula and Indian Midland Railway Companies. The cost at the pit's month per ton of coal is—

				Rs.	As.	P.
Large Coal	...	...	...	5	8	0
Small	...	...	...	3	0	0

DANDOT COLLIERY.

It is intended to work the Dandot Colliery generally on the system indicated by Mr. W. Donkin, the mining Engineer, sent from Warora, by a combination of the "pillar and stall" and the "long wall" systems, that is by dividing the area under operation into squares by series of driftways at right angles to each other, generally about 10 yards apart, and leaving square pillars between of that size; these pillars to be then removed completely by the long wall system, that is, by supporting the roof along the furthest face of each pillar by a double or treble row of props, and taking off the coal from the whole length of that face simultaneously for one or two feet, then taking out the back row of props, and putting them in as the front row next the working face, and so on, the roof coming down behind the props gradually.

The nummulitic limestone, 180 feet thick, overlying the coal is higher on the west than the east, and the plateau for mining purposes is divided in two by an anticlinal fold running north-east and south-west across the middle.

Each of these two portions of the plateau will require its own system of drainage. Little is known as yet of the reduced level of the coal in the north-west portion, and it cannot yet be determined at what points the water and the coal from it will be taken out. The south-east portion will be worked at first. The surface of the plateau is 1,500 feet above the valley of the Jhelum which extends up to its foot. The above-named depressions in the surface are filled with alluvium, which is cultivated by the villagers of Dandot. The weathering of the rocks underlying the coal has resulted in the plateau being completely surrounded by precipices of limestone of 100 to 150 feet high with a talus of debris below, under which the outcrop of the coal is concealed.

It seems nearly certain that the coal of the south-east portion slopes in a curved form from south-west to north-east, with the middle part lower than the coal under the anticlinal ridge, and then under a line parellel thereto, passing through the village of Dandot, and that the lowest point of the coal is near the trial drift No. 3. E. now in progress, close to where the Nars spring issues from the rock. It is here that it is intended to drive a tunnel through the debris and lower strata, rising slightly as it goes in, and at such a level as to draw off all the water from the mine by gravity, without pumping and through which also the coal tubs will be hand-shunted down the slope of say 1 in 150, to the mouth.

It is expected that good natural ventilation will be secured by making this low level tunnel one extremity of the circulating system, and the other extremity a chimney built up, leaning against the cliff above the tunnel. The difference of level of of the two extremities would thus be some 300 feet; and if, during the change of seasons, the natural draught should at any time be found insufficient, it can be forced by burning a little of the waste coal in the chimney.

There will be a large quantity of screenings and dust, but the prospects of making this into block fuel economically do not seem good. The attempts on a small scale to cement it with 10 per cent. of lime under pressure resulted in blocks as weak and friable as the original coal, and while, of course, enabling more they had to be consumed in larger quantity. The only way to make good block fuel appears to be with pitch and hot dry coal-dust. The necessary plant would be costly, and the enterprise should not be entered on until it can be proved that it will pay. The cost of pitch from England appears to be prohibitory.

The difficulties of obtaining a sufficient quantity of pitch at a suitable price from the pine forests of the Punjab seems insuperable, and though it is probable that a suitable material for the purpose could be obtained by distilling the thick petroleum from Khatun, no experiments with this object have yet been made nor is it yet certain that there will be any reliable supply of the petroleum.

Should it be found desirabe to establish the manufacture of block fuel and to wash the coal, the works might be on the banks of the Jhelum close to the bridge at the Chak Nizam.

In experiments made with Dandot coal in June and July 1886 it was shown that the consumption of Dandot coal was about 25 per cent. in excess of Bengal coal. This result may be considered very satisfactory, as the drivers were new to the fuel and the coal experimented upon had borne many transhipments and had not been screened before being used.

If the Dandot coal can be supplied at Rs. 5 per ton, it is estimated that the saving on the 11,000 tons burnt annually on the Lala Musa to Peshawar Section would not be less than Rs. 2,83,000 per annum, without counting the saving on the Sind-Sagar Railway.

SINGARENI COAL-FIELDS.

The Singareni Coal-fields were first tested by actual borings in 1872 to 1874 and the old pits were made over to the concessionaires of the Hyderabad mining interests in January 1886. In April of the same year it was determined to extend the explorations, and in May some machinery was sent off from Warangal for that purpose.

Owing to difficulties of excess the machinery did not reach the coal-fields until towards the middle of June. It was then at once erected and the old pit cleared out. Coal-cutting was commenced towards the latter end of July, but owing to sickness amongst the men and unskilled labourers, but little was done during the autumn.

Since the commencement of operations, about 1,500 tons of coal have been brought to surface and stacked near to the pit's mouth. Two other shafts are being sunk, and heavier machinery is under provision from England, which will be led to site by the Railway now advanced to within 15 miles of the coal-fields.

The quality of the coal won is excellent and entirely beats out the good opinion first expressed concerning it.

KHOST.

Indications of coal having been discovered on the hill side opposite Khost Station on the Sind-Pishin Railway, an experimental tunnel was driven. The vein of coal was found to be 2' 4"thick with a thin clay seam of 3 inches dividing it. In this seam nodules of iron and antimony were found. After a sufficient supply had been mined, it was thought advisable to experiment on it, and in the trial trips made on the Railway it was shown that the coal was only slightly inferior to the English coal obtained from Kurrachee. It fired well and did not show any sign of Clinker. Further investigations have been ordered.

INVESTITURE OF ARCHBISHOP PORTER.

The investiture of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, Dr. George Porter, S. J., with the Pallium, was solemnized yesterday morning at the Cathedral, Bhuleshwar. His Grace, accompanied by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Damaun, Dr. Antonio Pedro da Costa, arrived at the Cathedral at half-past 6 o'clock and was received at the main entrance with the usual ceremony by the clergy and laity from the several Catholic parishes in this city, who congregated in large numbers long before the appointed time, the Cathedral being completely crowded. The procession passed through the nave of the church up to the altar, and resumed their places before it, when the Bishop of Damaun, celebrated Mass. After a portion of the Gospel appointed for the day was read, his Grace the Archbishop preached an eloquent sermon on charity, taking his subject the Gospel of the day, the miracle of the loaves and fishes. His Lordship touched also on the good deeds performed by the St. Isabel Society, a society now working in connection with the well-known society of St. Vincent de Paul, for the feeding and clothing of the female poor of this city. After Mass the Pallium was solemnly taken and laid upon the altar, and the ceremony of investiture was performed. At the reception, during the Mass and after the Mass, several hymns, both in English and Latin, at were sung by the children of the Cathedral choir, of the R. C. schools of Kalbadevie, Girgaum and Cumbercarry, under the direction of the Rev. Father DeCruze and the organist, Mr. Philip DeSilva. After the investment of the Pallium, the Episcopal blessing was solemnly given by his Grace, and a hymn in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus concluded the service. A meeting was immediately afterwards held at the parochial hall in connection with St. Isabel's Society, at which his Grace presided, and a large number of parishioners of Matharpacady, Mazagon, Girgaum, Kalbadevie and Cavel were present. The annual reports of the society were read by the ladies in charge of the several branches of the society in this city. His Grace afterwards addressed the large assembly in encouraging terms, and urged upon them to continue their charitable work as hitherto and with renewed zeal, promising them every help that lay in his power for their benevolent undertakings.

A vote of thanks, tendered to his Lordship for presiding, brought the meeting to a close.

INDIAN NOTABILITIES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Some of the Indian notabilities at present in London, have been studying Parliament Government from the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery in the House of Commons. On Tuesday, the 14th inst., when the House had been several hours in Committee upon the Crimes Bill, Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh, Thakore Hirji Singh and Nawab Busbir-u-Dowlah Asman Jah, the successor to Sir Salar Jung, made their appearance in the gallery over the Clock, and astounded the throng of strangers in the back rows by their resplendant costumes. They were doubtless equally astonished by the aspect of the legislative Chamber. A Parliamentary correspondent, in noting the incident, says:—

As it happened, her Majesty's Government was represented solely by Mr. Holmes, the far from dignified Attorney-General for Ireland, who, with his hands in his pockets, reclined alone upon the Treasury bench. There was nobody behind him, and Mr. Ambrose, in the solitude below the gangway, constituted the Tory party. The Liberal Opposition consisted of Mr. Handel Cossham, and not a third of the Irish party was present. A dreary discourse—one of the hundreds he has lately delivered on Coercion—from Mr. Maurice Healy, and addressed to empty benches in a slow, feeble and stumbling manner, was the only illustration of Parliamentary oratory vouchsafed to the puzzled visitors during their brief stay.

On the following afternoon, something like a sensation was caused among the faithful Commons by the appearance of a Bombay notability, clad in silk in fine linen, in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery. The same correspondent from whom we have quoted tells us who he was and what he saw:—

Mr. John Bright electrified his friends and admirers by escorting to the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery a swarthy and peculiarly-attired personage, whom rumour confidently asserted to be no other than Mr. Budruddeen Tyabjee—a gentlemen adorned with a sort of golden crown and wearing a long apron of white silk beneath his open frock-coat. Most likely Mr. Bright had never been up in the gallery on a Committee day, and it was evident that from a diplomatic point of view he could scarcely recognise the House of which he is such an old member. He was eager to tell his companion all about it but had to apply to the messenger in attendance for information, and, on taking his departure, seriously confided the visitor to the care of that official. As fate would have it, the House was again in Committee upon the Coercion Bill, and Mr. Maurice Healy, the dismal, held it in thrall. The visitor failed to penetrate the disguise of one of the very few Tories on the Ministerial benches, or he would have detected, in an insignificant-looking little man clothed in a kind of tourist-suit of "ditto," the once potent Governor of Bombay, Sir Richard Temple; but still he remained at his post of observation, and endured with marvellous patience numerous speeches from Mr. Maurice Healy, as well as from a no less depressing orator—Mr. Chance.

HIGH COURT—July 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bailey.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

41-87—Little, S F and N—Choonilal Vurjeewandas vs Marwadj Jokhiram Jesraj—Hore, C and B.—Part heard.

196-86—Winter and B—Jamsetjee Pestonjee Pochajee vs Shapurjee Nowrojee Pochajee and others—Muljee B B, Tobin and R, and in person.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

478-82—Little, S F and N—Navivahoo and others vs Mulji Purshotum and others—Nanu and H.

Long Causes.

461-85—Ardesir, H and D—Omer Jamal vs Beg Mahomed H A Raman—Payne, G and S and T and D

14-87—Tyabji and D—Mariambai vs Makibai and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

85-86—Crawford and B—Sulliman Lukha vs Valeobhoy Khanbhoy and others—M M M, Cama, P G and S, B and H, B and K, and L, S F and N.

86-86—Crawford and B—Sulliman Lukha vs Valeobhoy Khanbhoy and others—M M M, Cama, P G and S, B and H, B and K, and L S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Cause.

208-87—In person—a pauper—Gopikabai vs. Ruckmabai.

Long Causes.

48-87—Mansuklal and D—Dharsey Ludha vs Dewkavahoo—Jefferson, B and D—Part heard.

554-86—Muljee B B—Malloo Makoon vs Purmanundas Jewandas—Little, S, F and N—Part heard.

The Consular report on the commercial condition of Foochow during the past year notices the fact that the Chinese are setting actively to work to suppress and abolish the adulteration for which China teas have so long possessed an evil notoriety. Certain varieties of this tea, falsely so called, are know in the local market in the expressive phraseology of "Pidgin English" as "Lie Tea," and it appears that large quantities of this article brought to the Foochow market by guileless vendors, who were unaware of the change of policy on the part of the Chinese Government, were all summarily seized and burnt. This drastic lesson, it was expected, would produce an excellent moral effect among the tea manufacturers. That the lesson might not be lost for want of a teacher, proclamations were issued broadcast warning all and sundry not to send adulterated tea to the market. The report also remarks on the great increase which has taken place in the manufacture of brick tea in China. Russian merchants have the principal share of the trade, and some Russian firms at Hankow and Foochow have set up steam machinery for the manufacture of the tea, and are enabled thus to turn out the bricks of more attractive appearance than has hitherto been the custom. This machine-made tea is said to have found great favour among the Central Asiatic peoples, and the trade is largely developing. It is singular that the attempts made in India to manufacture brick tea for Central Asia should have been uniformly unsuccessful. It might be worth while for some firm to send a representative to Hankow to endeavour to learn the secret of success which the Russians seem to have found no difficulty in acquiring.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Peshwa, 1,309 tons, Captain W. R. Wright, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and one deck passenger for Cochin.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Medusa, 1,775, tons, Captain E. Perini, arrived in Bombay, the day before yesterday, from Trieste and Venice, in ballast.

The s.s. Cuina, 1,469 tons, Captain R. B. Wood, which arrived in Bombay yesterday, brought a cargo of timber from Moulmein, (June 21), calling en route at Colombo.

The Austro-Hungarian Line steamer Thisbi, 1,848 tons, Captain A. Sirovich, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning from Trieste, &c., with a general cargo and one European passenger, on deck.

The s.s. Shah, Jahan 1,536 tons, which arrived in Bombay, the day before yesterday, under Captain J. L. Leftwich,

THE FLOODS IN HUNGARY.

A special correspondent of a London paper sends graphic accounts of the distressing scenes which have been caused by the floods in Hungary. Writing from Mako, on June 11, he says :—

It is a mistake to suppose that the water is immediately at the gates of Mako, as a certain space intervenes between the town and the dyke, which still keeps the flood at bay. On this ground one of the finest wheat crops I ever saw is growing. A peasant, pointing it out to me, said, with a smile of sad resignation, "For twenty years we have not had such a fine crop, and to think it may be all under water at any moment." As the carriage drove by nothing broke the line of the horizon, but the long monotonous dykes, which have been strengthened with feverish haste during the last week wherever they showed signs of giving way. But what a frail barrier they seem to present against the powerful element which is threatening them! As far as the eye can reach a stormy sea stretches out on all sides. Its yellow waves are dashing up like breakers, and nothing is to be seen but this vast expanse of turbulent and never-ending water. Here and there a few groups of trees show above its surface; and it is hard to realise that what appears like a storm-tossed ocean is only ten or twelve feet in depth, and that a few days ago waving corn-fields gladdening the eyes of their owners, occupied the place of the dreary mass of water. In the distance a castle built of solid stone stands solitary amid the floods, while around it is grouped a number of pretty whitewashed houses, which still resist the power of the waves. Tall haystacks are pulled to pieces like toys, and float in huge fragments over the submerged fields.

One gentleman with whom I spoke told me that the loss in crops on his property alone is not less than 10,000*l.* already. He was in the act of superintending the removal of his agricultural machines behind the dykes, and his cattle, pigs, and horses were being driven to a place of safety. More than a hundred men were busy placing supports to the commodious stables, the farmhouse, and a small villa which adjoined them. Of course this work is repeated throughout the threatened districts in hundreds of cases, but I fear with no chance of success. The disproportion between the power of the water and the resistance offered is too great. Further on the spectacle was more interesting still. A violent storm was raging, and the waves dashed against the very dykes, weakening their foundations every minute. The water cannot certainly reach the height of the dykes, but it might easily again make a gap, and the danger to the fields beyond would be the same. It is difficult for any one who cannot see them, to imagine the force with which the waves break against the dykes. In one locality an engineer is busy with hundreds of men driving slanting piles into the water; they are then strengthened with quantities of stones and earth, which, I am sorry to say, is taken from the top of the dyke, as there is nowhere else from which it can be procured. At this spot the danger is certainly greatest, and although the work will be continued all night, it is possible that the water, urged on by the strong wind which is blowing incessantly, may destroy all that has been done, and then the houses, with their pretty vineyard walls, will certainly be a heap of ruins. The people work with a sullen despair, knowing their efforts are of no avail.

The Hussars divide their labours and keep watch with torches. All through the night they patrol the dykes to prevent any sudden mischief gaining head. It is their duty also to protect the villagers from the hands of marauders who are scouring the country. In the village of Lele, where eighty houses have fallen in, great depredations would have been committed had it not been for the presence of the military. The slightest oversight or mistake in fortifying the dykes would be fatal, and it is for this reason that the Government Commissioner has taken the superintendence of the work into his own hands. Two thousand and five hundred men are employed on the Mako dykes alone. Lieutenant Zubovics, the same officer who many years ago rode to Paris from Vienna in a fortnight, has telegraphed here that if the danger increases, he is prepared to come with twenty boats and men to rescue their inhabitants. The Mayor of Lele has gratefully accepted the offer. A messenger on horseback has just arrived with the news that the dykes have given way at Lele, and that the whole town is submerged. It was a picturesque spot, with its pretty snow-white houses surrounded by trees and gardens, and now it is wholly swept away. The inhabitants refused at first to be rescued even by force, but at last, overcome with terror, they took refuge, to the number of two thousand, in a forest on higher ground, and there they are huddled together round their camp fires cooking what food they have managed to secure. Although the catastrophe was so long expected, the sudden and pitiless manner in which it finally took place, the flood carrying everything before it, has produced a terrible impression here, where danger is still impending. The fatal attachment of the people to their poor dwellings is very touching, and even now they refuse to leave them.

The same correspondent, telegraphing from Szegedin, on June 12, describes fresh scenes of misery and desolation :—

To the north of Mako, where the dykes stop the flood, matters are even worse than in the district to the south where I telegraphed from yesterday. The sea-like expanse of water, which stretches away as far as the eye can follow, has a depth varying from nine to 27 feet, and its level is not quite two feet from the top of the dyke. The officers in command of the troops told me that yesterday when the gale was blowing with great violence they believed the dyke was lost in one place where it is especially weak. The waves were gradually but surely breaking down the embankment. But Hundreds of men at once set to work immediately to strengthen it by driving in piles, and filling the interstices with earth, and the immediate danger was tided over. To-day the wind has subsided, and the waters have made no more progress. A thousand men under the direction of the officers are now constructing a third line of defence, having abandoned two lines already. These first dykes were raised with superhuman efforts, but they proved mere toys when the floods poured in upon them. A beautiful oak forest lifts its wavering tree tops out of the waters, whilst the strong trunks stand like masts of sunken ships among the waves. It is difficult to realise that this volume of water before me, covers nearly a hundred thousand acres of wheat and barley, that would have been ready for the scythe in only three weeks more.

As we speak the thousand men on the dyke are working with exhaustless energy. Some are ramming piles, some digging earth, carts are being driven up and down the dyke with straw and earth, in the devil-may-care Hungarian fashion, horses, cart, and men dashing down the steep dykes with such recklessness that it seems a miracle that they should reach the bottom in safety. Hares, hedgehogs, and millions swarm in all direction, apparently having conquered their dread of man in their anxiety to escape a cruel death by drowning. A long drive across country took me back to Mako, and thence to a part of the country which has been flooded for two days only. The dykes there were splendid, affording ample room for two carriages abreast, but only the national carts without springs can drive along this causeway as any other kind of vehicle would be broken to pieces, so rough is the surface of the dyke. As we drew near to the cross dyke which shuts off the rest Mako district, the fields in the distance begin to glisten, and water is apparent on all the low-lying lands. Houses and farm buildings are to be seen in all stages of submersion. They are generally strong enough to resist the pressure of the water until it reaches the roof. Then the walls give way, and the thatched roof floats off the floods. The people refuse to leave their houses until the water is actually coming in at the door. Then they hastily collect their few scraps of furniture, pile them on carts, and make their way to the top of the nearest dyke as best they can. There they sit in an attitude of dull despair, with their eyes riveted on the spot where a few minutes before their little home had stood. Groups such as these could be counted by hundreds, and it was heartrending to be obliged to drive by them, and feel one's self powerless to give them any aid. Three or four children would be huddled up close to each other for warmth, while in the middle of the group was often a newly-born baby laid in a wicker basket. They are very scantily clothed, and the bitterly cold wind which was blowing seemed as if it must cut through them. At one spot an old woman past seventy drove a cow with its calf away to make room for the carriage, and with a friendly greeting would have let us pass; but when we spoke to her the pent-up tears burst forth, and with a pathetic gesture she showed her house and children, and bewailed the cruel fate which had compelled her to live to see this day. Along the whole line of the flooded country the small farmers have, as the water approached, taken refuge on the dykes; and hundreds of carts to each of which a team of three horses was attached, stood ready to cross the Theiss in the ferry. Notwithstanding their despair, they all bowed politely. One, showing his half-ripe barley, said with grim humour, "Look at this year's harvest—what bread and bacon it will buy us!" The horses are thriving through it all, as large masses of delicious hay are lying about on the ground in all directions. How many days these patient people will have to wait until they can cross the stream is difficult to foretell. After two hours among them I, with about twenty more, crossed in a large boat. The waves were so high that they threatened at every moment to swamp us, but we reached the opposite shore in safety. The village on the other side, although not flooded, suffers from the inundations. The poor peasants have to pay their rents all the same, and, after having worked half the year, will absolutely make nothing for their pains.

The water has ceased to pour with the same violence which characterised it a few days ago through the gap in the dyke, which first caused the whole disaster. There is now only sixteen inches difference in the height of the river and the level of the flooded district. It is hoped that to-morrow the difference may disappear altogether, when it will be possible to stop the gap successfully. It will be many months though before the immense volume of water has left the flooded parts. Hydraulic pumps are already being ordered, and set to work directly the flow of water is checked. It is useless to hope that the disastrous floods will not occur over and over again, so long as the present system of river control is kept up. The River Commission consists of the large proprietors whose lands border on the Theiss. They are each intent on preserving their own property from danger, and so the organisation of the whole system is sacrificed. Each tries to turn the water from his own land, and direct it towards that of his neighbours whereas the only chance of preserving the country from these terrible disasters is to allow the water to spread out in a broad regular stream. Every proprietor in the flooded districts pays annually, in addition to the regular taxes, two florins per acre towards constructing and keeping in order the river defences, and yet matters have resulted in this calamity. To any one, however, who has driven along the dykes, on one side of which the overflow from the River Maros covers an enormous extent of country, while on the other water from the Theiss stretches as far as can be seen, it appears incomprehensible that the disaster should not have been even greater. Still it is bad enough, for where can these poor people find shelter now that their houses are destroyed and their fields swallowed up in several feet of water? There is no room for them in the neighbouring towns and villages, which may meet the same fate very shortly. As regards the fate of Mako and Vasarhely, a few days may now decide whether the dykes will hold out or not.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT IN LONDON.

On Saturday, the 12th ultimo, the eighth anniversary of this ever-popular display opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, in the presence of the Duke of Cambridge and a numerous suite, including the Maharajah Rao of Cutch and his younger brother, who are over here to take part in the Jubilee festivities. The audience was unusually large and brilliant, and a fine effect of colour was produced by the grouping of the various military schools and pensioners, who had been specially invited to the opening day. Here were tier upon tier of the old Chelsea Hospital pensioners, whose memories of the ways of fighting date back to days long before Needlefolt guns and armour-plated trains formed part of the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war." Close beside them were their neighbours of the younger generation, the boys of the Royal Naval School of Greenwich; while the Duke of York's School, the Guards' Home for Girls, and the Royal Caledonian Asylum for boys and girls all sent contingents to swell the throng of what might be fairly termed the professional visitors, which amounted to some 15,000 souls. When it is recorded that each child got its bun and its orange, and each old warrior his drink and his ounce of "baccy, there can be little doubt but that the old soldiers and the young soldiers enjoyed their day. Year after year the skilled committee of officers who work under the presidency of Major-General R. Gipps, C. B., commanding the Home District, have succeeded in giving the public fresh surprises, and this year, as is said in theatrical circles, "they have fairly "eclipsed all their previous efforts," for nothing better than the "Combined Display" which concludes the programme, has ever been seen in a "Monster Tournament." Before, however, this, the strong dramatic feature of the day, was reached, there were gladiatorial combats that provoked considerable applause, and occasional burst of amused laughter as the sounding whack of a single stick lopped off a rosette in the Balaclava melee, or the sword got the better of the bayonet, which, let us trust, was of the new and revised order. Pretty interesting was the competition between a party of the children of the Caledonian School, with their band of small pipers making much vigorous noise, and the really graceful evolutions, known as the "Musical Drill" of the 800 boys of the Royal Naval School. Without word of command, but seemingly inspired by the music alone, they marched and countermarched and formed themselves into the most intricate figures which to a mistaken mind in perfect order. This drill resembles what is known in German Gymnasia as "the Maze," and the Greenwich instructors deserve all credit for the careful teaching that produced so picturesque a result. A spirited driving contest between six batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery and the Royal Artillery resulted in a victory for the A Battery of the R.H.A. There is a kind of fascinating accuracy about these dashing gallopers as they whirl past the marks and blocks with but an inch to spare on either side that is little short of marvellous. This was followed by the now well-known and much-appreciated "Musical Ride" by the 1st Life Guards, in its turn succeeded by some excellent leaping over hurdles, walls, and a new water jump by troopers of the Scots, Greys, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, the 10th Prince of Wales' Own Royal Hussars, and the 19th Princess of Wales' Own Royal Hussars. The rough-riders, who rode without saddles, showed the perfection of seat, grip, and balance, and the special "display" of the 5th Lancers, wherein the eight well-trained horses at word of command lie down and act as breastworks while a volley is fired over them, was a feature of considerable interest. The incident of a smart boy-bugler being lifted off his charger, placed before a stalwart trooper, whose horse with its double burden flew a hurdle in capital style, was received with unbounded enthusiasm, and the Nordenfelt gun, on the new galloping carriage, with its patent props to prevent vibration, and its bullet-proof shields, was the special feature of the exhibition of the 10th Hussars.

Finally came the most popular event of the day "Combined Display of all arms," invented and organised by Colonel Onslow, and introducing the "Artillery Display," under the guidance of Major Riddell. This display is a kind of military drama, in several acts. In its sense of rush and movement it suggests the "Wild West"; in its accurate stage-management it is beyond praise; and for the soldierly precision and orthodoxy of every movement and the smartness of the drill the assembled experts in matters military unanimously vouched. The idea of the drama is that the outposts of an attacking force bivouac for the night by the banks of a river impassable for cavalry or artillery. Under cover of darkness they lay down a narrow-gauge field railway right up to the steep banks of the river. As daybreaks, however, the enemy detect them and send out a field gun, mounted infantry, and sweeping machine guns that scatter bullets like the rain from the rose of a watering-pot. Nothing daunted, however, by this withering volley of blank cartridge, the Royal Engineers proceed to throw a trestle bridge over the water, and their remarkably smart efforts are assisted by the arrival of infantry and a mule mountain train bearing the various parts of a screw gun (2·5 cal.). The gun is rapidly put together, and comes into action from an advantageous position beneath the press box. Still the enemy are in full force, and it is a matter of grave doubt as to whether the half-completed bridge will not have to be abandoned. Hopes and fears rise high on each side, but all doubt is set at rest when cheers are heard in the distance, and, with a triumphant shrill whistle, an armour-plated train with a five-barrelled Gardner gun, manned and worked by blue-jackets, runs up the line and promptly comes into action. This proves too much for the enemy, who retreat in disorder to an old ruin which has been hastily put in a state of defence. Apparently borrowing a hint from the boys and girls of Bodyke, the enemy proceed to fill up the ruined windows and embrasures with logs of wood and trees. Some among the audience conjectured that they might be boiling water or making whitewash wherewith to repel the invaders if their commanding officer would permit of such unsoldierly devices being resorted to. However, in an incredibly short space of time the bridge is completed. Horses, mules, and soldiers rush over it, and the action becomes general. A gunner is shot, men and horses fall in all directions, a wounded driver is placed on the limber between two gunners, and the capture of one gun being considered imminent, the officer in command dismounts the gun, removes linch pins, washers, and sigots, and manages to take the limber out of action at a gallop, with the gun slung beneath it. The old ruin in spite of its nine foot wall, its Bodyke trees, and its rough *chevaux de frise*, is then stormed with a rush, the enemy evacuate the position, and with ringing cheers and amidst a realistic blend of smoke and the strains of "Rule Britannia," Colonel Onslow's troops prove the victors in the Battle of Islington, which will be fought over again every afternoon and every evening until the end of the week.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET'S
"B" BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
IN MAGNUMS, QUARTS AND PINTS.
APPLY TO
LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per Doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy a Carte d'Or	Rs. 56 0	Rs 36 0
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 34 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	" 68 0	" 36 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldsack, extra	Rs. 0 0	" 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SONS, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'

Lanbenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 12 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 13 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" —
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 21 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" —
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 25 0
Rudesheimer	" 30 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 38	" 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLS, MAGAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	—

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 10 0	—
Fine "	" 12 0	—
Very fine "	" 27 0	—
Most particular Reserve Old Red Port	" 38 0	—

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. HALLGARTEN, HONGRATE.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 17 0	—
Les Canges	" 18 0	" 15 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 16 0	—
Chateau Lourille	" 19 0	—
Chateau La Roe St. Estephe	" 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	" 22 0	—
Chateau Mautvoh	" 27 0	—

From MURSES & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 13 0	—
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	—
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	—

From A. DUPILLS, MAGAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 9 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	—

From J. ROEMER & SONS, WIESE.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	—
Chateau Roemer	" 16 0	—

From FRANESCHARYARY.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 13 0	" 11 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Stat Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Red Bar	" 13 0	" 12 0
Chateau Larose	" 30 0	" 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandler & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne | Munsel Red Rose	" 23 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 27 0	
Cognac, Gold Lion capsules	" 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 33 0	
Charles Larroire very old Brandy	" 37 0	

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLS, MAGAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky	Rs. 23 0	
" "	" 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	" 21 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" —
Allsopp Dresher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 4
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4
Grimm's	" 5 0	" —

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 10 0	—
Vino Barbera	" 13 0	—
Vino Grignolino	" 15 0	—

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 10 0	—
" Finest	" 18 0	—
Vin Marsequa a case of 3 Bottles	" 40 0	—
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	—
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	" 16 0	—
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 33 0	—
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs 10 to 20 lbs.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey a tin of 2 lbs.	" 1 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb, tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	1 lb tin at	0 9
"	½ do.	0 5
"	¼ do.	1 12

From HUBEL, HANNEWITS & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	" 2 0	" —
Celery	"	" 0 10
French Beans	"	" 0 10
Young Ox Beans	"	" 0 10
Young Peas	"	" 0 12
"	"	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	"	" 0 10
Young Carrots	"	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	"	" 0 10
Small Sausages	"	" 1 8
Smoked Sausages	"	" 1 8

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Hamcart Row.
Bombay, June 9, 1887.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
East India Merchants and Commission Agents,
70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within
London, E.C.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to directions, and it positively cures Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cramps, Colics, &c.

PAIN KILLER is sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Chills, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c.

PAIN KILLER IS THE GREAT remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER "PERRY DAVIS'" is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Missionary, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes of people in every clime and country, who require a safe and reliable remedy to take internally or externally with certainty of relief.

In fact no family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. The price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I., Proprietors.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY:
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

MONSOON BOOTS.
THOROUGHLY WATER TIGHT.

WE have received a splendid stock of our renowned Carlton Boots, PRIZE MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

These celebrated Boots are made of very best Calf Leather, with stout soles, hand sewn, at the same time being very Soft and Light, all sizes in stock.

Stout Grain Hide Boots, High at Ankle, Hand Sewn.

Our Special Gaiter Boots, Gaiter and Boot combined, thoroughly Watertight, the best field Boot made.

Also a large stock of Ladies' Walking Boots, suitable for the Hills, all sizes.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 3.8 per Gallon.
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of, (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil!

Pure MÖLLER'S
MÖLLER'S NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL
TRADE MARK.
COD LIVER OIL.

The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation, consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICE MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as 'AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 18th August, 1870.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£6,500,000.
FUNDS INVESTED—£1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Increase of Funds.	1885.	1886.
Income	£1,479,518	£1,515,165
General Reserve and Fire Re-		
Insurance Funds	£1,850,000	£1,870,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,020,612	£3,207,579
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140	£7,324,084

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
Reduced Life Rates :—Liberal terms.
Large bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1886.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandize, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.
RITCHIE, STUART & Co.,
Agents.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and delays of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of heavy pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
2, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FORRIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S., *President.*
James Alexander, Esq. Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq. Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P. Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart.
Samuel Gurney, Esq. Baron Lionel N. De Rothschild.
James Heine, Esq. Richard Hoare, Esq.
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart. Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Sampson Lucas, Esq. Thomas Charles Smith, Esq
AUDITORS.
Lord Edward Carendish,
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. De Rothschild, Esq., M. P.
Robert Lewis, Secretary.
FIRE RISKS.
In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undersigned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.
The Life Reserve Fund is over,
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs 48	Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 26
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 13
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 5

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 28
Quarterly	" 15	Quarterly	" 14
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 5

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 2.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 3 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Re 1
Second do.	" 0 12
Third do.	" 0 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 4

As. per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	2 As. per line.
Second do.	1½ " "
Third do. succeeding	1 " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to stock matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re 1
Each succeeding line	" 0 4

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged as at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	2 As. per line.
Second do.	1½ " "
Third do. succeeding	1 " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To Subscribers

In Bombay.		Up-country	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 14
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3 12

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietors of the Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

GOUT
RHEUMATISM

CURED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILLE'S LIQUOR AND PILLS,

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, Analytical Chemist of the Academie de Medecine of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

Wholesale, COMAR, 23, rue Saint-Claude, Paris. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

BOMBAY: KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.

PRIZE OF £ 660 TO LAROCHE

Laroche's TRIPLE QUININE WINE

GOLD MEDAL PRIZE £660

FROM THE THREE CINCHONAS

*This VINOUS ELIXIR is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of Quinine as a strengthening and anti-febrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of *weakness* and *general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, exhaustion, fever*, etc.

ALSO prepared with IRON for *chlorosis, purifying* the *blood*, for *scrofulous affections*, etc.

Paris, 22, rue Drouot, 22, Paris.

LONDON, NEWBERRY et Co., Druggists.

BOMBAY: BOLTON & Co.; MORENAS & Co.

DOCTOR RABUTEAU'S

(Laureate of the Institute of France).

DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness of Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses* of *all kinds.*

DOCTOR CLIN'S

(Medal of the Montyon Prize)

BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR is prepared in Capsules and Dragées. For *Nervous Diseases* and *in Brain* or *Mental affections.*

MATHEY-CAYLUS'

JAPONESE DROPS cure instantaneously the most violent TOOTH-ACHE and prevent the Pain from coming again by destroying the caries.

CLIN ET Co., PHARMACISTS, PARIS.

The products of CLIN et Co., Purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

CHASSAING'S WINE

WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD [DIGESTION.]

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE.

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP

of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED

Bromide of Potassium

Is employed against the same affections.

PARIS:—6, AVENUE VICTORIA.

BOMBAY: KEMP & Co., and at all Pharmacies.

A LAXATIVE AND REFRESHING FRUIT LOZENGE, most agreeable to take.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

FOR

CONSTIPATION,

Hæmorrhoids,

Bile, Headache,

Loss of Appetite,

Gastric & Intestinal Troubles.

Sold by all Chemists.

E. GRILLON, 60, QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE LONDON.

PERAMBULATORS.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	a.
Single Three Wheel, Cab shape, Wood Body Perambulator, well upholstered, on Iron Bicycle Wheels, Apron, and Summer Hood	36	0
Wicker Bassinette *vis-a-vis* Perambulators, well upholstered, Porcelain Handle, Four Bicycle Iron Tyre Wheels, with superior Brass-jointed Turn-over Waterproof Hood, Apron, &c. each Rs. 40 and	47	0
Superior quality ditto ditto ditto each Rs. 50 and	55	0
Good quality, square Back, Wood Body *vis-a-vis* Perambulator, with Porcelain Handle, Four Bicycle Iron Tyre Wheels, with Brass-jointed Turn-over Waterproof Hood, Apron, &c. each Rs. 44 and	53	0
No. 9. Superior quality ditto ditto ditto	80	0
Waterproof Hoods, for wet weather, complete with Frame, Strap, &c., for Single Perambulators	6	0
Ditto ditto ditto Superior Brass-jointed each	10	8
Ditto ditto ditto for *vis-a-vis* Perambulators each	13	8
Summer Canopies, for fine weather, complete with Frame, Strap, &c., for *vis-a-vis* Perambulators each	6	0
Superior ditto to come down at the ends each	7	0
Spare Waterproof Aprons each	2	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

has been known for nearly 100 years as the best and safest preserver, restorer and beautifier of the human hair; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, of which most hair restorers are composed and which ruin the health (vide Medical papers), will keep fresh and sweet in the hottest climates and has a delicate and fragrant bouquet of roses; it prevents hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, eradicates scurf or dandriff, and renders the hair soft, silky, curly and glossy; it also stimulates the growth of whiskers and moustaches; it is especially recommended for children as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and can also be had in a

GOLDEN COLOUR,

which, after great time and trouble, has been especially prepared for the use of golden-haired children and fair or grey-haired adults. Sizes 3s. 6d.; 7s.; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, sceurvy, redness and roughness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, etc., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a delightful fragrance to the breath. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations under similar names.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:—

TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT, BOMBAY

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

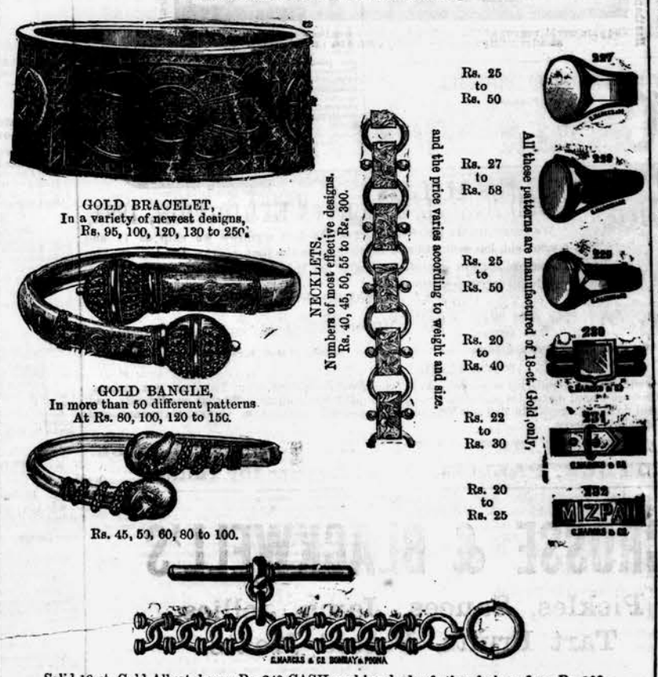
Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is under SKILLED EUROPEAN WORKMEN, and any pattern not in stock will be made to order AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.


Rs. 25 to Rs. 50
Rs. 27 to Rs. 58
Rs. 25 to Rs. 50
Rs. 20 to Rs. 40
Rs. 22 to Rs. 30
Rs. 20 to Rs. 25
All these patterns are manufactured of 18-ct. Gold only,
and the price varies according to weight and size.
Numbers of most effective designs, Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55 to Rs. 300.
S. MARCKS & CO. BOMBAY & POONA

GOLD BRACELET, In a variety of newest designs, Rs. 95, 100, 120, 130 to 250.

NECKLETS,

GOLD BANGLE, In more than 50 different patterns At Rs. 80, 100, 120 to 150.

Rs. 45, 53, 60, 80 to 100.

Solid 18-ct. Gold Albert, heavy Rs. 240 CASH, and hundreds of other designs from Rs. 100.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers through out the World.

ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

" KEMP & Co., Bombay.

Rs. 80. **Rs. 80.**

18-Inch Dial.

18-Inch Dial.

OFFICE CLOCKS.

Pendulum works, best possible quality, striking hours and half-hours on a gong of deep, sonorous sound. The cases have been built specially to our own design for the Indian climate. They are made of seasoned hard wood, and will be found dust-proof.

The same Clock, with 12-inch Dial, Rs. 60.

Rs. 80. GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS. Rs. 80.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.

A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care may easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

W. G. BAGNALL,

MANUFACTURER

OF

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS,

FOR TOWNS, ESTATES, PLANTATIONS, BRANCH LINES,

PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

W. G. BAGNALL,

CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

SODA WATER MACHINERY.

(McEWEN'S PATENT.)

THE MOST ECONOMICAL and BEST IN THE WORLD.

SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials. 50 per cent. in Power.

Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.

McEWEN'S PATENT

RAPID PARAGON FILLER.

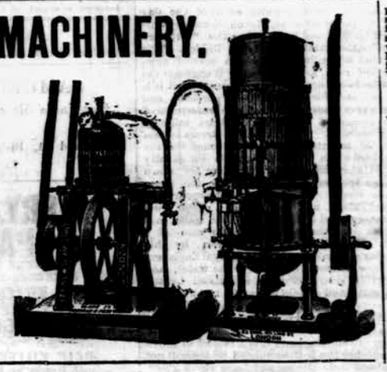
Only Filler which has obtained TWO GOLD MEDALS.

OVER 2,250 ALREADY SOLD

SOLE MAKER—

DAN RYLANDS, Barnsley, England.

CATALOGUES FREE.



LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!

ALL KINDS OF KEROSINE OIL LAMPS.

READING LAMPS, OFFICE LAMPS, DINING ROOM LAMPS, DRAWING ROOM LAMPS, &c. &c.

TABLE LAMPS, with globe or shade.
TABLE LAMPS, STORMPROOF.
HANGING LAMPS, with globe or shade.
HANGING LAMPS, STORMPROOF.
CHANDELIERS, with globe or shade.
CHANDELIERS, STORMPROOF.
WALL & BRACKET LAMPS, with globe or shade.
WALL AND BRACKET LAMPS, STORMPROOF.

STORMPROOF LANTERNS.

OF ALL KINDS AND DIFFERENT SIZES.

Refined Kerosine Oil, 125° Ft. and 150° Ft. (best quality).

KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES.

Catalogues and Instructions free on application.

LAMP WAREHOUSE R. DITMAR,

LATE THEODOR KNAUST,

BOMBAY, FORT, 28, MEDOWS STREET.

NOTICES.

FRESH NOVELTIES.

The Indian Rattle for Baby.

OUR OWN REGISTERED DESIGN.

MANUFACTURED OF SOLID SILVER.

The above Silver Rattle for children is the latest novelty we have produced. It possesses a beautiful silvery tone and is attractive. Cash price Rs. 12.

"So children cutting teeth receive a coral."—*Byron.*

Silver Bells and Coral, of all sizes and prices, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 35.

SCENT BOTTLE. Ruby or White Glass, Silver Mounts. Rs. 7 Cash.

THE "EVERLASTING" SILVER THIMBLE, with Amethyst Top, Rs. 3 Cash.

NEW SILVER FISH VINAIGRETTE.

Rs. 32 Cash. The illustration represents the exact size. The fish is flexible and is made of solid Silver. It opens with a spring near the head, and reveals an internal recess for Vinaigrette, altar, &c.

THE SILVER "HUBBLE BUBBLE" OR INDIAN WATER-PIPE PENCIL CASE.

Solid Silver, Telescopic movement. This Pencil-case will be found admirably adapted for use, as its shape enables the hand to take a very firm hold of it.

This illustration represents the Pencil-case closed, and with the cocoanut in ivory stained black.

CASH PRICES.

ALL SILVER.

	Rs.
Large Size	20
Small "	17

SILVER AND IVORY.

	Rs.
Large Size	15
Small "	12

ALL GOLD.

	Rs.
Large Size	19

HAMILTON & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS & SILVER SMITHS,

IN ORDINARY TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

July 3, 1887.

BILIOUS & LIVER COMPLAINTS,

and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the Stomach or Biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER, HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, [illegible] DISORDERS, OFFENSIVE BREATH, BLOOD TO THE HEAD, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND NERVE IRRITABILITY, [illegible] WASTING, &c., &c., have their specific remedy in

Dr. R. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

That it has a really beneficial influence on the LIVER, has been proved beyond all doubt by the numberless cases in which it has been tried since the year 1880.

It has saved thousands of valuable lives, and has enabled very many thousands more to continue their residence in India in the enjoyment of perfect health and comfort.

In cases of General debility, especially that form of weakness, bodily and mental, arising from a prolonged residence in a warm climate, it has proved itself of the utmost value. In convalescence from long standing Malarious and other Fevers, Affections of the Spleen, Worms and loss of appetite, its benefits have been most signal.

☞ We should add that an indubitable proof of the great value of this wonderful remedy is the various imitations which are being made.

Please observe that it is prepared only by Messrs. R. J. LAZARUS & Co., at their MEDICAL HALL, BENARES, from the original receipt of R. J. LAZARUS, M. D., and is procurable from Medicine vendors all over India, at Rs. 4-0, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 1-8 a bottle. Every bottle is capsuled and bears on its labels the facsimile of our signature, to imitate which is felony.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

FOR SALE.

I—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Hamoodi Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30 Cornhill, E. C.—Paris: BOSSE, GALIGNANI & Co.